ESTABLISHED IN 1872

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

With Which Is Combined

Vol. LXXXVII No. 9 [redacted] Thursday, Aug. 30, 1928

Hammermill Agents Meet in 17th Conference

Representative Paper Merchants From All Over the Country Who Handle the Production of the Hammermill Paper Co. Gather at Erie, Pa., Last Week—Norman Wilson, Vice President, Leads the Conference in the Absence of President E. R. Behrend—Helpful Topics Regarding the Hammermill Lines Are Discussed

ERIE, Pa., August 27, 1928.—The seventeenth annual conference of the Hammermill agents was held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week and was as usual a great success.

Norman W. Wilson Leads Conference

Norman W. Wilson, vice-president of Hammermill Paper Company, led the conference in the absence of E. R. Behrend who did not return from Europe until August 23. In a few words he welcomed the visitors and told equally briefly what he expected the business conditions in the paper trade to be for the next few months.

C. W. Chabot, director of Hammermill distribution, stressed the importance of observing the simple economic laws that govern the conduct of business, explained that large volume was not always attended by profits and urged his hearers to be mindful of the tendencies that indicate that they must change their business practices if they would be successful.

Harrison Baldwin, sales manager, and Ellis Frampton, advertising manager, gave a review of Hammermill sales and advertising work and told what had been planned for the future.

C. J. Babcock and Arthur Ramsdell of the Geo. M. Batten Company, advertising counsellors, concluded the set program with talks on business practice and procedure.

The meetings on the mornings of August 23 and 24 were in the nature of round table discussions when the merchants and representatives of the mill talked over their mutual problems.

Among Those Who Attended

Those attending the 1928 Hammermill Agents Convention were as follows:

M. L. Kratz, Alling & Cory Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. H. Smith, Alling & Cory Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Alan Chandler, Alling & Cory Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; B. E. Reeves, Alling & Cory Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Ross Andrews, R. P. Andrews Paper Company, Washington, D. C.; Wm. N. Schaefer, R. P. Andrews Paper Company, Washington, D. C.; B. R. Moore, Andrews Paper House, York, Pa.; D. F. McIntosh, American Paper Exports, New York, N. Y.; Chas. J. Babcock, George Batten Company, New York, N. Y.

A. W. Ramsdell, George Batten Company, New York, N. Y.; W. E. Palmer, George Batten Company, New York, N. Y.; R. L. Tillman, Beacon Paper Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. M. Baxter, Jr., Baxter Paper Company, Baltimore, Md.; Harold Helmer, Beecher Peck & Lewis, Detroit, Mich.; E. Harry Taylor, Beekman Paper Company, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Imholz, E. A. Bouer Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. J. Herrmann, E. A. Bouer Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ladson Butler, Business Training Corporation, New York, N. Y.

David Rosenblum, Business Training Corporation, New York, N. Y.; S. B. Gaines, Capital City Paper Company, Springfield, Ill.; H. A. Thayer, Carter, Rice & Carpenter, Denver, Col.; John S. Caskie, Caskie-Dillard Company, Inc., Lynchburg, Va.; A. M. Miller, Central Ohio Paper Company, Columbus, Ohio; S. J. Hodgins, Central Topeka Paper Company, Topeka, Kan.; R. M. Clements, Clements Paper Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Fred F. Fox, Crescent Paper Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

M. V. Wiggins, Crescent Paper Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dana Payne, Daka Paper Company, Erie, Pa.; Karl Sprickman, Daka Paper Company, Erie, Pa.; A. L. Brown, Diem & Wing Paper Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. A. Stuhlreyer, Diem & Wing Paper Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. M. Howland, Dudley Paper Company, Lansing, Mich.; P. M. Duggan, Durico Paper Company, Erie, Pa.; H. S. Wuenschel, Durico Paper Company, Erie, Pa.; G. J. Kuebel, Durico Paper Company, Erie, Pa.; J. M. Knablein, Durico Paper Company, Erie, Pa.

S. W. Bagley, Epes-Fitzgerald Paper Company, Raleigh, N. C.; T. H. Epes, Epes-Fitzgerald Paper Company, Richmond, Va.; Geo. McKinney, F. A. Flinn, Inc., New York, N. Y.; A. C. Thomas, F. A. Flinn, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Fred Stutzman, Holland Paper Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. R. Grazelle, Holland Paper Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Geo. S. Clerk, Hudson Valley Paper Company, Albany, N. Y.; John B. Binley, Hudson Valley Paper Company, Albany, N. Y.; E. J. Cooper, Hudson Valley Paper Company, Albany, N. Y.; S. T. Jones, Hudson Valley Paper Company, Albany, N. Y.

J. A. Binley, Hudson Valley Paper Company, Albany, N. Y.; Walter Johnson, Johnston Paper Company, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. A. Carpenter, Kansas City Paper House, Kansas City, Mo.; L. F. Leach, Kansas City Paper House, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Thos. S. Lathrop, Lathrop Paper Company, New York, N. Y.; A. W. Leslie, John Leslie Paper Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. H. Stuart, Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, New York, N. Y.; Chas. M. Bleke, Mack-Elliott Paper Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Merzwiler, Miller Paper Company, Louisville, Ky.; Robt. S. Johnston, Old Dominion Paper Company, Norfolk, Va.; W. G. Cleveland, E. C. Palmer & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.; Thos. R. Fort, Jr., Thos. W. Price Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. C. Mead, Richmond Paper Company, Richmond, Va.; W. A. Rhodes, S. P. Richards Paper Company, Atlanta, Ga.; James McCracken, Riegel

(Continued on page 28)

Western Mills Compete For Philadelphia Trade

Lower Freight Transportation Through Panama Canal Enables Pacific Coast Manufacturers to Make Attractive Offerings of Boards, Wrapping Papers and Specialties—Pennsylvania Plants Also Confronted With Competition From East and South

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 27, 1928.—With many mills keenly competing for Fall orders, there is much cause for anxiety over the prospects for profitable business among the manufacturers, as orders are obtained with favorable advantages to distributors. Local manufacturers of many lines of papers while enjoying a fairer share of orders are apprehensive over the maintenance of overhead on profitable basis as they are confronted with keen bidding from outside mills seeking for Philadelphia business.

As late August brings preparation for autumn stocking on broader scale, mills of all classes are now entering the market eager to secure sufficient tonnage to hold over the coming months as dealers are prone to hold off their purchases pending a more definite trend of industry. While distributors do not complain of the mill situation and believe that the larger producers are fairly well booked up owing to absence from such sources of lower prices such as were made in early summer, local manufacturers do enter their complaints of the competitive markets which they are faced with in their efforts to secure business for future maintenance of operations. They state they are confronted with the competitive bidding of manufacturers from the east and south, who are running in close race with the north for whatever orders may be obtained from the local dealers. They state there are too many manufacturers in the field for wrapping paper, boards and certain specialties, such as glassine products, which require close application to sales promotion in order to meet the many inducements made to the trade in the distributive branch.

Western paper mills are the most aggressive bidders outside the south for the Philadelphia patronage. From raw material to finished product the West has been enjoying the advantage of lower freight transportation through the Panama Canal. Though it takes from one to two months for Eastern dealers to receive orders placed with western mills they are more inclined to favor their brethren on the Coast because of the attractive price, despite additional shipping charges. This western invasion has been marked this year, for the mills have been particularly inclined to favor local dealers in the matter of attractive offerings in order to get a foothold in this section. This year there has been a concentrated effort to obtain Philadelphia distribution—the first time that such a situation has occurred between the western manufacturing trade and the eastern distribution field in so far as the local territory is concerned. Heretofore it has been competitive bidding of the southern producers with the northern paper makers. Now it is a tri-cornered struggle for business between West, South and North, the western manufacturers now holding advantages in offerings of boards, wrapping papers and specialists. Pulp shipped from Tacoma, Washington, and Salem, Oregon, is sold in the Philadelphia market at prices, including transportation through the Panama Canal, more advantageous than the northern produced pulp is at the present time. Cost of shipping pulp from the Coast is remarkably low, steamship companies plying between the Eastern markets and the Western paper making terminus having made rates so attractive that they can readily meet competition from the East.

The class of trade commodities that have held fairly well throughout the summertime are hot weather requisites, such as cups, towels, soda fountain and other seasonally active paper wares still in demand as the favorable weather continues to create a market. The mercantile trades are now buying more wrapping paper and bags used for the department, clothing and like industries, where autumn needs will soon bring about greater activity.

George W. Ward To Return From Abroad

Word has been received here that President George W. Ward, of the D. L. Ward Company, 26 South 6th street, who has been absent from his desk for more than ten months, will return from his trip abroad shortly after Labor Day. President Ward has notified his associates in the company that he will sail from Southampton, England, September 5. He is now in Paris after a six month cruise of the Orient and Europe. For four months previous to sailing abroad he was confined to Tucson, Arizona, for treatment of a sinus infection.

Wyoming Valley Paper Mills In Philadelphia

Large warehousing facilities for stocking considerable quantities of its own lines of paper have been secured in Philadelphia by the Wyoming Valley Paper Mills with main offices at 5 Beekman street, New York. The local warehouse and offices have been secured at 600 South Delaware Avenue, in the Bailey Warehouses and here are located the offices of the Quaker City manager, J. C. Wymss. The Wyoming Valley Paper Mills are located in several sections of the country, with the main mill at Northumberland, N. H. The mills produce several brands of towels and toilet tissues, including the Vanity Fair and Life Guard Towels and a complete line of crepes and tissues for sanitary purposes. There are also included among the Wyoming Valley products several makes of toilet rolls, the New Hampshire being among the best known 1000 sheet rolls in this class. There will be carried in the warehouses here carload shipments so that immediate large or small deliveries may be handled with despatch. The Wyoming Valley products are well known in the trade and consist of an attractive assortment of tissues, including silk tissues made into 2000 sheet rolls. The mills produce their own pulp from large areas of owned timber lands and are able to produce these wares at an economy in raw materials and with correspondingly low prices for the finished products of good quality.

D. R. Long Joins Congoleum Co.

D. R. Long, formerly associated with the Armstrong Cork Company, is now connected with the Congoleum Company, with headquarters at Kearney, N. J. He is Director of Engineering with the latter company, his duties being to supervise the mechanical departments of the floor covering, roofing and felt manufacturing concern.

Interchange Bureau For Paper Manufacturers

Under direction of the Philadelphia Typothetae there has been established an Interchange Bureau for the benefit of printers and allied industries, including paper manufacturers, for submitting to associated trades new ideas in printing, paper and other factors that may interest the graphic arts. At present there are enrolled in the Interchange Bureau five paper manufacturers who are helping to build up this department of the Master Printers organization. Specimens have been submitted by the Worthy Paper Company, Strathmore Paper Company, Hammermill Paper Company, The Albermarle Paper Manufacturing Company and the S. W. Warren Company. The local Typothetae has received more than 1000 pieces within the past fortnight and express a need for lots of

50 pieces to send to secretaries who are sending samples from other printers bodies. Last week there were received 500 pieces of paper representing specimens of the enumerated manufacturers above who are helping the local Typothetae to build up a paper department that will give adequate assistance to the allied industries and which are kept on file for their use.

Phil-Fibre Box Board Mills Improvement

Extensive building and plant improvements are under way at the Phil-Fibre Box Board Mills, located at Delaware avenue and Tasker street, with a view towards modernizing the plant and appointments, as well as equipment. There is under construction a new machine room, new beater room, and new power plant structure, which will replace the old types of housing of the mill departments. The ten buildings in which the various departments are housed have all been put under the contractors for remodeling into up-to-date buildings so that ery modern mills will replace the former paper making buildings. Several of the structures have been enlarged to accommodate increased production. New water power system replaces the old with water drawn from the Delaware River which will increase the plant efficiency in the production of chip and news board, folding box boards and combination grades in a variety of colors at the rate of fifty tons per day. The mills have been noted for their specially clear mineral springs which have long been sunk on the site, providing an unusually clear water for paper production.

Penn Fibreboard Co. Installs Electric Units

The Penn Fibreboard Company of York, Pa., has added to its electrification units of the board mills. There are now in operation two General Electric motors on beaters and two con nected with Jordans. The installation of these electrical units has recently been completed and will facilitate the speedier production of the various lines of paper board made by the mills.

Curtis & Bro. Co. Electrify Mills

Thorough remodeling of mechanical units and electrification of all the machines in the paper making and power plants, has provided Curtis & Bros., Company with a modern manufacturing equipment for its fine paper and cover paper production. The mills at Newark, Del., are now running entirely with electrical power, new motors and drives having been recently installed. The motors are of the General Electric type and are run in conjunction with other power units made by that Company.

Scott Executives to Attend German Meeting

Two executives of the Scott Paper Company, of Chester, Pa., are now in Europe making a round of the various paper making centers of the lands across the seas. They are E. S. Wagner, vice president and secretary-treasurer of the company and Harry Liebeck, who is in charge of the technical staff. Both will tour the mills and pulp centers of Sweden, Denmark, France and Germany and will attend the annual meeting of the German Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, to be held in Germany this summer.

George Wheeler With Mazer Paper Co.

George Wheeler, formerly in charge of the production at the mills of the Analomink Paper Company, at North Water Gap, Pa., is now connected with the Mazer Paper Company, at Lansdowne, Pa., near Philadelphia. He will take over the duties of superintendent of the mills of the Mazer company, manufacturers of napkins and tissue and crepe paper specialties.

T. O. Johnson Now With White-Washburn Co.

T. O. Johnson, well known among the State and city trade as the former superintendent of the Mount Holly Paper Company, Mount Holly Springs, Pa., is now connected with the sales staff of the White-Washburn Paper Company, of Hinsdale, N. H. He is representing the concern and its line of tissues in the Quaker City industry. In his new connection he is making regular trips to the distributors here, where he has a large following among his former friends in the local distributive trade.

Charles T. Nelson Returns From Europe

Charles T. Nelson, production engineer of the Glassine Paper Company, E. Conshohocken, Pa., who has been vacationing in Europe, has returned from his trip. He spent the early weeks of summer touring the sight seeing places of the Old World.

Frank Buck Features New Electrolytic Process

A specially developed process of producing caustic soda on the principal of storage battery development is being marketed by Frank Buck, superintendent of the Delaware Mills of the Jessup and Moore Paper Company, with headquarters in Philadelphia in the Commonwealth Trust Building. The new process involves the use of electrolytic cells for the disintegration of a saline solution by the passage of electric current. The process has been followed out in the mills of the Jessup and Moore Company by the inventor of the new system and is now being marketed by the enterprising superintendent of the Delaware Mills.

Stevens & Thompson Employees Insured

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

GREENWICH, N. Y., August 27, 1928.—Employees of the Stevens & Thompson Paper Company in the three plants at Middle Falls, North Hoosick and Hoosick Falls have been insured under the group plan, according to announcement made by the company. Employees of the three mills who benefit from the plan are to pay fifteen cents a week on the basis of $1,000 of insurance with the company paying the remainder of the premium. The total of the group insurance is $99,500.

Officers of the company and members of the board of directors are insured for $2,500 each. Others affected by the plan are protected by policies of $1,000 each. New employees must remain with the company a year before being eligible to secure the new insurance.

The plan also carries provision for accidental death and disability insurance. Under the disability clause employees injured in the course of work will receive $10 weekly indemnity where the weekly wage is less than $22.50 and $15 weekly where the weekly wage is $22.50 and more. The policies provide that the sum of $1,000 will be paid in the case of accidental death or dismemberment. Provision is made for the payment of $1,000 for the loss of both hands, both feet, loss of sight of both eyes or of one hand and one foot. $500 will be paid for the loss of one foot, one hand or the sight of one eye.

To Expand Herkimer Plant

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HERKIMER, N. Y., August 27, 1928.—Plans are under way for expansion of the plant of the Herkimer Fibre Company, which is a subsidiary of the International Paper Company. Announcement to this effect was made recently by officials of tne company following an inspection of the plant by engineers from the New York office of the International Paper Company.

Fred Gray, superintendent, stated that the production of moulded paper containers will be continued at the local plant and the expansion plans will enlarge this department. The manufacture of moulded paper containers was started here recently after plant changes had been made and special machinery installed. It is understood the new product has been very successful.

Officials of the International Paper Company who visited the local plant recently to make an inspection included A. H. White and R. H. Hutchins, engineers, and H. R. Weaver, managing director.

Ontario Paper Mills Operating Near Capacity

Production of Fine Papers Being Maintained in Excellent Volume—Book Paper Manufacturers Possess Orders Which Will Keep Them Busy Well Into Autumn—Bond and Ledger Mills Active—Kraft Paper Output Reported to be Expanding Steadily

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

TORONTO, Ont., August 27, 1928.—Both paper wholesalers and manufacturers continue to report a satisfactory volume of business with greater activity during the past two or three months than characterized the trade a year ago at this season. Wholesale paper merchants are having a good turnover, although very few of them are doing any stocking—a policy that seems to be a permanent one and one that indicates a gradual change in business conditions in the handling of paper. Most wholesalers have for some time past just kept nicely ahead of orders and prospective orders, knowing that they can always get stock in fair time from the mills. The manufacturers appear to be satisfied with this way of doing business and for the most part relations between manufacturer and wholesaler are satisfactory. Practically every class of paper is in good demand. There is a good call for fine papers of every classification, from books, bonds and ledgers to coated stock and this is taken as evidence of active conditions generally throughout Ontario.

Manufacturing plants for the most part are operating close to, if not quite up to, capacity, and book mills report that they have orders on hand from wholesalers and through direct accounts that will carry them well into the fall. Bonds and ledger mills are not booked so far ahead but they are busy and expect to be busier in the fall than they are now. The coarse paper market is somewhat less active than the fine paper and some of the mills are operating under capacity, although with a gradually increasing demand, while there is only a fair call for paper bags, outside of flour sacks, for which there is an excellent demand.

Kraft paper, however, is being manufactured and sold in increased quantities, Western Canada and the export trade absorbing ever growing tonnages. The paper converting trade is improving and envelope manufacturers report slightly better demand than has existed throughout the summer months. The printing trade in centers like Toronto and Hamilton is busy and the industry generally is making satisfactory requisitions on the wholesalers for various lines of paper. Glassine, grease proof and waxed paper lines are having a good call and there has been little or no cessation this summer in the output and sales of the light weight paper mills. Manufacturers of tissues, toilets and paper specialties are enjoying excellent business and they say the outlook for the fall trade is bright. There is also a good call for Canadian-made blanks and blotting and while in most lines the Canadian manufacturer of paper is up against outside competition which often takes the form of dumping in of cheap stock, the domestic article, in every paper line, is standing up well and holding its own on merit, despite the influx of papers of various kinds from over-glutted markets outside this country.

The paper box industry is prosperous and has suffered little from the usual summer dullness. Both folding and set-up boxes are in excellent demand from the textile, clothing, millinery, dry goods and similar trades, while specialty and fancy boxes are being turned out in increasing volume. There is also fair activity in the corrugated box line and in shipping containers, all of which means that there is a strong market for all lines of board. Paper box manufacturers have been gradually adjusting themselves to the increased board prices which came into effect a few months ago, and some of them are getting more for their product proportionately to the higher board quotations. Others have absorbed the increase without increasing their prices, depending on increased volume of trade to reimburse them. The rag and paper market continues strong, with the board and paper mills using practically all the stock the collectors can give them. The pulp market is unchanged, with prices the same as have prevailed throughout the summer, and with the general situation unchanged.

Canadian Survey of Forms

Recognizing that the use of printed forms is indispensable to the efficient running of any large modern business concern, the Howard Smith Paper Mills are preparing a Manual of Printed Forms, which, it is hoped, will prove of general assistance to users and purchasers of this line of printed and ruled paper. A survey of the present practice in the ordering and use of forms by Canadian businesses and a discussion of the place and value of forms in the running of large firms is to be included in the book, together with much information and advice regarding selection of paper supplies. A thorough investigation of many typical Canadian business institutions to ascertain the extent to which business forms are now being used by them has just been completed, with results which point to some extremely interesting conclusions. For example, a fairly accurate surmise can be made as to what types of businesses have advanced furthest in efficient handling of paper supplies and in the use of written reports and memos as opposed to the acceptance of verbal reports and messages. Further, it is intended to deal rather fully with possibilities in the use of forms and just how they may be used to attain efficiency and accuracy and to save time in the ordinary business routine of any firm. In addition to this, the manual is to contain a great deal of specific information regarding the appropriateness of certain papers for certain purposes, the most satisfactory sizes to order and the range of colored papers available. It is pointed out that, as a rule, the purchaser of forms has little idea of what printed piece sizes cut without waste from standard sheet sizes. One section of the manual will be devoted to this subject, showing what sizes should prove most satisfactory and most economical. There will also be a discussion on the use of colored paper to simplify filing systems.

International Trying out Nipigon Site

The International Paper Company which is contemplating the erection of a pulp and paper mill at the head of the Great Lakes or Nipigon has almost completed tests of a site at Nipigon and officials in charge of the testing operations will be in Port Arthur, Ont., in a few days to make tests of a site between the Thunder Bay paper mill and the Provincial paper mill in the north end of the city. Following the Port Arthur tests the outfit will be transferred to Fort William, where similar tests will be made on a site situated at the mouth of the McKellar River. When the tests are completed all the data will be forwarded to the company's offices in New York City for examination and possible decision. It is understood that tests at Nipigon were satisfactory for a mill the size of that proposed by the International Paper Company and it is believed that the site at Port Arthur will prove equally adequate. Officials who were in that city a few days ago stated that it would be altogether likely that head office officials would choose between the Port Arthur site and that at Nipigon. Port Arthur derives its advantage from the point of employment and better conditions for workers. This condition, officials said, would have to be balanced against the fact that the cost of pulpwood would be reduced by almost one dollar a cord at Nipigon.

News Print Conference Postponed

Enquiry at the Parliament Buildings in Toronto revealed the fact that Premier Ferguson of Ontario and Premier Taschereau of Quebec had postponed their proposed conference with Canadian

news print executives regarding news print prices, which was to have been held this week. As Premier Ferguson did not meet the Quebec Premier on his way through from England last week, there is some speculation as to whether or not the Ontario Premier will make a special trip to Quebec shortly to have a conference prior to the general meeting with the news print men that is scheduled to take place very soon. No confirmation of this private meeting could be obtained, but it is thought probable that Premier Ferguson will get in touch with Premier Taschereau before the actual conference with the news print manufacturers which was originally scheduled for this week, but which has apparently been indefinitely postponed.

Hinde & Dauch Winnipeg Expansion

Hinde and Dauch Paper Company, of Canada, with plants at Toronto and Trenton, Ont., is reported to be enjoying a very satisfactory business and operating at a high capacity rate. Although the Trenton mill has only recently been brought into production, the company's business throughout the west is reported to be increasing so steadily that establishment of a new plant to serve that territory is being considered. It is understood that a number of sites for the new plant are being considered in the vicinity of Winnipeg, Man., and that if a suitable location can be found a plant will be located at that point. So far as can be learned no additional financing will be required to take care of this development. The company ranks as the largest manufacturer in Canada of fiber shipping boxes and corrugated paper products, and is also the largest producer in Canada of straw paper for corrugated purposes. Its customers include the largest buyers of package goods in the country, and its field is served by sales offices located in all important cities. The straw plant which was constructed at Trenton, Ont., in November of last year was at an expenditure of $850,000. It is not yet possible to indicate just what type of mill will be constructed at Winnipeg if the decision is reached to go ahead with this development.

Manitoba Conserves Pulpwood Supply

According to word from Winnipeg, Man., interest in the proposed concession of land in Southeastern Manitoba to the James A. Davidson lumber interests was reviewed at a conference a few days ago. It was unanimously decided to recommend that the Department of the Interior, in the disposal of areas for reclamation purposes, should not include therein any areas on which there is a valuable supply of timber and pulpwood. It was stated that Government officials had reported there were 1,475,000 cords of pulpwood on the concession, besides other timber, and the total value of all wood was estimated at $42,000,000. The conference resolved that pulpwood on Dominion forest reserves should be regarded by the department as a reserve suppy to be used only to regulate seasonal requirements.

Notes and Jottings of the Trade

L. Macintosh Ellis, B.F.C., who is a graduate of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, and who has many friends in the paper trade in Toronto, now has his headquarters at 8-14 Bond street, Union Building, Sydney, Australia. Mr. Ellis has held many important positions and for the last eight years was director of forestry to the government of the Dominion of New Zealand and chief of the state forest service. He retired a few months ago to become affiliated in consultative and operating capacity with industrial forestry interests in Australia. He is a member and president of the New Zealand Institute of Foresters and a member of the Society of Foresters of Great Britain, and a senior member of the Society of American Foresters. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Charles F. Mansell, who is connected with the Toronto sales staff of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., and one of the oldest paper salesmen in Canada, recently retired from the position of treasurer of the Sovereign Grand Priory, Knights Templar, which post he ably filled for over twenty years. Many tributes were paid at the recent gathering of the order to the faithfulness with which Mr. Mansell had attended to the duties of the office.

C. S. Taylor, of the sales staff of Ritchie & Ramsay, coated paper manufacturers, Toronto, has returned from a holiday spent at Windermere, Muskoka Lakes.

T. J. Allen, vice-president of Paper Sales, Ltd., Toronto, is spending a couple of weeks vacation on Stony Lake, Ont.

George W. Pauline, president of Ritchie & Ramsay, coated paper manufacturers, Toronto, has returned from a trip to England, whither he went to attend the funeral of his father who was widely known in British paper circles.

In order to gain a knowledge of Canada a party of boys from well-known public schools in Great Britain are making a tour of the Dominion under the direction of the School Empire Tour Committee of Great Britain and in the course of their journey across the country to the Pacific Coast stopped at Iroquois Falls, Ont., and inspected the plant of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, being shown over the works by officials of the company.

While inspecting an important dam at Chapleau, Ont., on the timber and pulp limit of Austin & Nicholson, Ltd., George B. Nicholson, president of the firm, suffered painful injuries, when he fell from the top and came heavily into contact with one of the wooden piers below. He was taken into Chapleau, where it was ascertained that three ribs on the right side were broken. Mr. Nicholson is a former member of the Ontario Legislature and is widely known in pulp and paper circles throughout the Dominion.

S. J. Frame, secretary of the Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers Association, Toronto, leaves in a few days on a trip to the British Isles.

W. P. Bennett, 21 King street, East, Toronto, has been appointed Canadian agent for Ridgelo Double Lined Folding Boxboard (clay coated), manufactured by Lowe Paper Company, Ridgefield, N. J., makers of high-grade clay coated folding box board, blanks, tag stock, etc. Mr. Bennett was formerly head of the Rudd Paper Box Company, which has amalgamated with Firstbrook Bros., prior to their building a new plant at Mount Dennis, near Toronto, where manufacturing operations will be carried on.

N. S. Wainwright, of Provincial Paper, Ltd., Toronto, has returned from a holiday trip to Murray Bay.

Word has been received in Toronto that Sir Mark Sheldon has left Australia on his way to Canada, where he will visit his various pulp and paper and financial interests. Sir Mark will arrive at San Francisco on August 31 and will proceed to New York, thence to Montreal and Toronto. He is head of Carmichael & Co., the big Australia paper and printing supply house, is head of the Australian Board of Commerce and a former Australian High Commissioner to the United States.

The Canada Paper Company, Ltd., have sent out from their Toronto office attractively illustrated samples of their Fibrestock Cover in various colors, and in antique and ripple finishes.

A fire ranging force of eighteen men, augmented by thirty lumbermen, were engaged for eight days fighting flames in the Gull Bay section in the Nipigon forest reserve, which have now been got under control with the advent of heavy rains. The fire was one of the most serious in the New Ontario section in recent years, an area of approximately three square miles being laid waste.

W. P. Hawley Visits Europe

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PORTLAND, Ore., August 24, 1928.—W. P. Hawley, Sr., president of the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company, Oregon City and Portland, accompanied by Mrs. Hawley and his grand-daughter Adelle, left August 17 for their annual European trip. As usual they expect to return home in time for the family reunion at Christmas.

The party will sail from New York on the *Aquitania*, landing at Cherbourg. They expect to spend considerable time in Germany.

Paper Demand Improves Slightly in Chicago

Local Distributors Becoming More Optimistic With Approach of Autumn Season—News Print Consumers Reported to be Absorbing Heavy Production in Fairly Satisfactory Volume —Both Fine and Coarse Papers Said to be in Normal Request

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CHICAGO, Ill., August 27, 1928.—There is little of interest to report in the Chicago paper market this week. None of the various lines of paper have changed over conditions of last week, except that each has made a slight improvement betokening the coming of the fall season. News print is reported as turning out a heavy production but the Chicago demand for news print seems to be holding up to take care of most of the production.

Book and cover papers are steady with no change in price and a slow seasonal slump in demand. This also characterizes the fine paper market which, though slightly better than at this time last year, still has quite away to go. The coarse paper market is a little improved.

Paper Merchandising Statistics

The Chicago Association of Commerce has recently made public, for the first time, merchandising facts covering the sales of 61 classes of stores, dealing in 80 kinds of commodities. The number of retail outlets for paper in the city is listed as 220, representing all of the various stores through which paper and paper goods are sold. The findings cover the sales of 186 wholesale outlets, which include 159 wholesale paper and paper goods establishments and the 220 paper retail outlets which include 35 paper and paper goods stores. The wholesale establishments sold approximately $136,500,000 or an average of over $858,000 for each establishment in 1926, the latest year on which the study has been completed.

The retail establishments sold more than $1,680,000 worth of merchandise of which all but $9,400 represented paper and paper goods, the average sales of each retail paper and paper goods establishment being $48,174. Of these 35 retail establishments fifteen had sales for the year of less than $10,000 and four had sales exceeding $50,000.

The Business Research Department of the Chicago Association also reveals the fact that there are 199 establishments engaged in the paper and paper goods business here, including manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The output of factories, the sales of wholesale dealers and the retail sales combined exceed $18,000,000. As a wholsale business the paper and paper goods business ranks fourteenth in importance in Chicago and as a retail business it ranks fifty-second. There are 87,083 people in Chicago for each retail paper and paper goods store.

Chicago Paper Association to Meet

The Chicago Paper Association will hold its next meeting at the Bismarck Hotel, August 30. Although no definite program has been announced it is probable that a part of the discussion will have to do with figures on the cost of doing business, which subject is being thoroughly investigated by the Chicago organization. N. A. Schoenbucher, the newly appointed business adviser of the organization, will do quite a bit of work on cost systems for various members in the association.

Paper Salesmen to Renew Activities

The Salesmen's Association is idle until its meeting the first Monday following Labor Day. Shortly after that the final golf roundup will take place at the Wilmette Country Club, the date being September 13.

Paperboard Industries Program

The Paperboard Industries Association is completing plans for the next regular meeting of the three groups comprising the association to be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, September 18 and 19. A very interesting program has been planned, details of which will be announced later.

Superintendents to Meet at York

The program for the meeting of Pennsylvania-New Jersey Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association at the Yorktown Hotel, York, Pa., is as follows:—

FRIDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 21.

6.00 to 9.00—Registration and Get-together.

SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 22.

8.00 to 9.00—Registration.

8.30—Meeting of division officers.

9.00 to 11.30—Automobile trip to Spring Grove to visit the mill of P. H. Glatfelter Company; mill will be operating.

11.30 to 12.30—Luncheon at Spring Grove; courtesy P. H. Glatfelter Company.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SEPTEMBER 22.

12.30—Automobile trip to either: York Haven Paper Company, York Haven, Pa. Mill will be operating. Schmidt and Ault Paper Company, York, Pa. Penn Fibre Board Corporation, York, Pa., Hardinge Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of seeing the Rodd Mill, where Mr. Gocke of Shartle Bros., will describe the merits of it. Golf at the Out Door Club of York.

6.00—Meeting at the Hotel Yorktowne in the Ball Room for the purpose of hearing a paper read describing the merits of the Terry Steam Turbine for Paper Machine Drives, by Mr. Sanderson.

7.15—Banquet in the Ball Room of Yorktowne Hotel, address of Welcome by Mayor Jacob L. Weaver, of York, Pa. Henry C. Niles, Judge of York Co. Courts. Fundamental Industrial Problems.

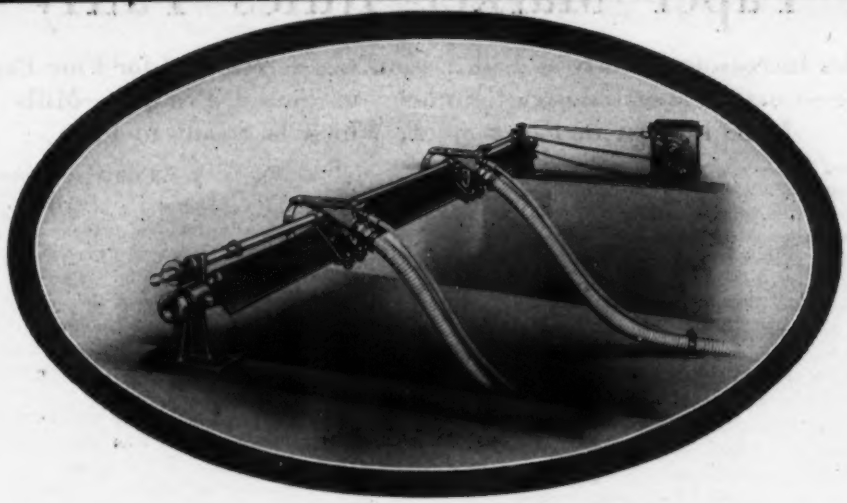
GENERAL INFORMATION.

Members and Non-members are invited to attend this meeting. The ladies are invited and arrangements will be made for their entertainment in the afternoon. York, being an industrial and historical city there will be plenty to see. Do not miss this meeting. Come by Automobile and stop where the Lincoln Highway crosses the Susquehanna Trail.

Make your Registrations early at the Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa. Registration Fee will be 3.00 dollars.

Geo. M. Rogers in Miami Valley

Dayton, Ohio, August 27, 1928.—George M. Rogers, representing the Beaver Pulp and Paper Company, Inc., 8 West 40th street, New York, was a caller in the Miami Valley towns during the past fortnight. Mr. Rogers reports business as fairly good notwithstanding an overproduction of news print in which his concern deals. The company represents the News Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., the Gould Paper Company and the Metabetchouan Sulphite Company. He has been covering the trade for many years and has a wide acquaintance in the Miami Valley.



Some paper makers installed Vickery Felt Conditioners to increase production by eliminating shutdowns for washing felts. Others put them in to insure greater uniformity of product; still others to increase felt life.

In almost every case the results, expected or unexpected, have generated repeat orders.

Let us show you what the Conditioner can do for you.

BIRD MACHINE COMPANY

South Walpole : : Massachusetts

Vickery Felt Conditioners

2232

Boston Paper Market Rules Fairly Steady

Volume of Sales Increasing Slightly as Fall Season Nears—Demand for Fine Papers Said to be Very Active—Coarse Paper Industry Continues in Sound Position—Mills Displaying More Interest in Paper Stock, Which Is Steady to Firm

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

BOSTON, Mass., August 27, 1928.—The wholesale paper situation remains fairly steady, with possibly a slightly increased volume of sales as the fall season approaches. The consensus of opinion is that conditions are good in all lines for this time of the year. One dealer says that fine paper is very active and that he has had a large business during August. The situation in kraft paper remains strong although some report slack business. Box board is moderately steady, with a tendency to advance and in some quarters more demand. The prevailing price for chip board is $45, although in sporadic cases, it is understood, this commodity is being offered at $42.50. Owing to the increased cost of mixed paper and old newspapers, members of the trade feel that prices are bound to advance and that the value will be .45 to .47½ after Labor Day. Mixed papers and flat folded news continue strong, with a tendency to advance. As usual at this season of the year roofing rags have an upward trend. In foreign rags, dark cottons are quotable at 1.70 to 1.75. It is expected that the paper stock and rag markets will be more active after September 1.

Coarse Paper Merchants to Meet

The next meeting of the Wrapping Paper Division of the New England Paper Merchants Association will be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, September 6. Matthew O. Byrne, first vice-president of the association, says that all members of the association, both in the Fine Paper Division and the Wrapping Paper Division take a keen interest in its activities and that the bi-monthly meetings are regularly attended. He does not remember a time when the members were more interested. Mr. Byrne feels that 1928 will show a better year than 1927.

News of the Trade

In a few weeks the Oxford Paper Company, represented here by the Carter Rice Company Corporation, will begin a distribution campaign of specimens of their grades. While a previous campaign dealt entirely with the history and manufacture of Oxford papers, the present one is more of a selling aid to the printers, showing various printing treatments and color combinations.

"How" for August, edited by A. V. Howland, of Tileston & Hollingsworth Company, announces that Judge Henry A. Shute, author of "A Real Diary of a Real Boy," and other books, is to write a series of articles for that house organ. The publication contains an article noting the success of Crinoline Super Plate and a criticism of the August Tileston & Hollingsworth Calendar.

Ernest L. Boyd, for a number of years with the Carter Rice Company Corporation, has joined the sales force of the Arnold-Roberts Company.

Col. J. P. Jordan, proprietor of the Jordan Card and Paper Company, has been at the Presidential Inn, Conway, N. H., for a week.

Charles W. Fields, vice-president of Baird & Bartlett Company, and Mrs. Fields, have been on a trip through Maine, and visiting relatives at Bath, N. H. They are now with relatives in Bristol, N. H.

J. F. Wilson, advertising manager of the Carter Rice Company Corporation, has returned from a trip to Canada, including Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

The Stony Brook Paper Company, Waltham, Mass., has been incorporated to manufacture all kinds of paper for wrapping, writing, etc., with a capitalization of 500 shares, no par stock. The incorporators are Horace Z. Landon, Joseph W. Bartlett, both of Newton, Mass., and Marion Haines, of Cambridge, Mass.

Forestry Exhibit at State Fair

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 27, 1928.—The increasing rapid disappearance of our forests has become a problem of grave concern to New York State and the Nation at large, and is of vital interest to each and every one of us.

The factors in the solution of the problem are the elimination of careless and ruthless wastage of our forests by fire, the general and active planting and growing of timber, and study and research to determine how most effectively to use what we have.

The wide range of influences and values of the forests has been given consideration in both their local and general aspects and will be brought out in the exhibit.

The main element of the exhibit will be a large scene which has been built up with a variety of topographic feautres. The topography changes from gently rolling valley farm land to more and more rugged terrain until the farm land gives way entirely to timberland on the steep slopes and finally to typical mountain scenery with its attendant features.

The different details include plantations which occupy otherwise waste lands and provide the farmer with an income from that source, and another aid to the farmer, the woodlots which make waste lands yield a profit and increase the sale value of the farm.

The disastrous results of uncontrolled erosion are illustrated. Such erosion may be controlled by proper forestry practice. Industrial and community development dependent upon the forests are illustrated by a sawmill and town. Waterpower, which is vitally concerned with protection of forests comes in for consideration as well as do the railroads which use and transport enormous quantities of forest products.

The logging industry is shown on a small scale. Likewise appears a minature lookout house such as in used in the detection of forest fires and is a part of the forest protection system of any well organized forest.

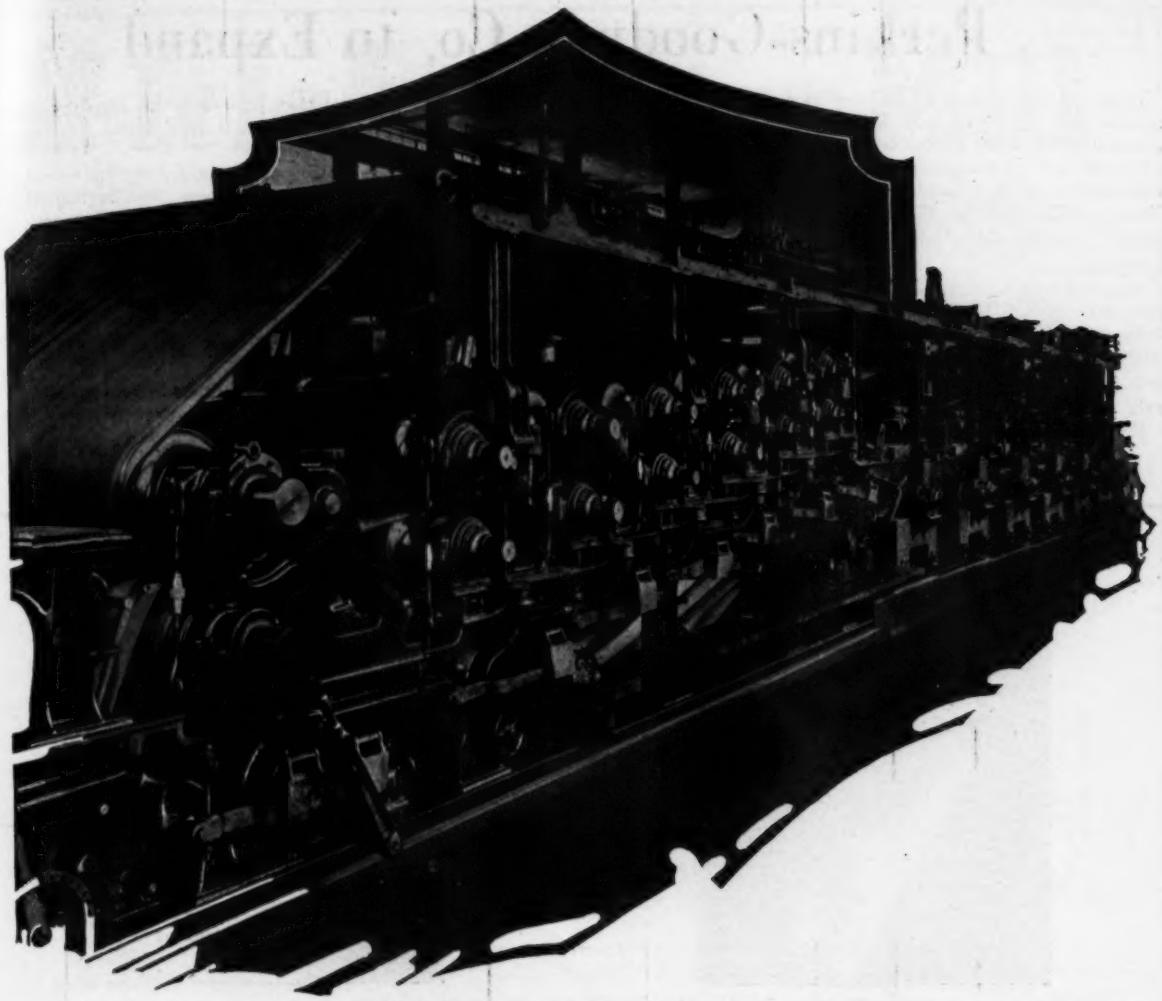
Last but not least is a forest fire scene in action. This with a recreational area constitutes the principal feature at this point. The recreational use of our forest has grown tremendously and with this use more fire has been brought into the woods. As shown, the fire is destroying a beautiful camp site, polluting streams, drying up water courses and laying waste timber that it has required hundreds of years to grow.

The complete exhibit might in a sense be called "The Story of Forestry."

G. W. Knowlton Celebrates 89th Birthday

ALBANY, N. Y., August 27, 1928.—George W. Knowlton, president of Knowlton Brothers Company, of Watertown, observed his 89th birthday last week and was the recipient of congratulations from scores of friends in business and banking circles of Northern New York and elsewhere. Mr. Knowlton is the oldest active paper manufacturer in Northern New York and is reputed to be the dean of American paper manufacturers. He is in excellent health and his friends are wishing him many more birthdays.

Mr. Knowlton has been connected with paper manufacturing in Northern New York since the early days of the paper industry. His first position was in the finishing room at $1.50 a week and from this beginning he worked himself up through the various departments until he was regarded as one of the most expert paper mill men in the industry. He is still the active head of the firm and gives much of his time to the business.



Tradition Ignored in this Model Board Machine

THE illustration shows the Press Part of one of the latest Downingtown Board Machines. This machine embodies many improvements contributing to consistent high tonnage on high quality board, ease of operation, low power requirements, freedom from breakdowns and long service life.

Note in the above that the Primary Press Roll Housings are all of the same height, the pitch being provided for by the stepped form of the base frames. This construction provides more room for stretchers, guides, whippers, etc., and makes felt changing easier. All primary rolls run on Timken Roller Bearings.

When in the market for a new machine (Cylinder or Fourdrinier) or if you want your present machine rebuilt, let us bid on your requirements.

Our Products Meet Our Promises

DOWNINGTOWN
Manufacturing Company
Downingtown, Pa., U. S. A.

CAN. REP.: THE KILBERRY SUCTION ROLLS - CHAS. WALMSLEY & CO. CANADA LTD. MONTREAL, QUE.

Perkins-Goodwin Co. to Expand

Louis Calder, president of Perkins-Goodwin Company, 551 Fifth avenue, New York City, who recently returned from Europe, has announced that while abroad arrangements have been consummated to take over on December 31 next the entire executive and sales organization of the Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc. J. Allan Miller, president of the Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., will be elected a vice-president and a director of the Perkins-Goodwin Company.

Together with other agencies which the Perkins-Goodwin Company have recently secured, this will give them the exclusive sales in the United States of the output of mills producing approximately 300,000 tons per annum of Swedish sulphite and sulphate pulps and of a variety of qualities which will enable them to supply pulp suitable for practically all requirements.

Established in 1846, the Perkins-Goodwin Company has shown steady growth and has always been one of the leaders in the paper and pulp industry. As a result of this amalgamation, the Perkins-Goodwin Company will be able to render still better service to the paper trade in general.

LOUIS CALDER
President, Perkins-Goodwin Co.

J. ALLAN MILLAR
Vice-President, Perkins-Goodwin Co.

Until December 31 the two companies will continue to operate as at the present time and after that date all new business will be transacted in the name of the Perkins-Goodwin Company, but all existing orders or contracts on the books of the Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., will be completed by that company.

HAMMERMILL AGENTS MEET

(*Continued from page 19*)

& Co., Inc., Philadelphia; A. B. Sherrill, Riegel & Co., Inc., Philadelphia; J. P. Cunningham, Bradner Smith & Co., Chicago; R. S. Bull, Bradner Smith & Co., Chicago; G. R. Likins, Springfield Paper Company, Springfield, Mo.

W. B. Stevenson, Storrs & Bement Company, Boston, Mass.; W. N. Stetson, Jr., Storrs & Bement Company, Boston, Mass.; G. L. Webb, Storrs & Bement Company, New Haven, Conn.; John D. Swigart, Swigart Paper Company, Chicago; George Gould, Swigart Paper Company, Chicago; A. D. Tayloe, Tayloe Paper Company, Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Keating, Troy Paper Corporation, Troy, N. Y.; J. Nacht, Union Card & Paper Company, New York, N. Y.; E. V. Johnson, United States Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass.; R. L. Allison, United States Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass.

F. B. Korbel, P. P. Kellogg & Company, Div., Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Reynolds, P. P. Kellogg & Company, Div., Springfield, Mass.; E. L. Wood, P. P. Kellogg & Company, Div., Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Fisher, Central States Envelope Company, Div., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. T. Nicholas, Jr., United Autographic Register Company, Chicago; W. R. Barker, United Autographic Register Company, Chicago; C. R. Smith, Van Reed Paper Company, Reading, Pa.; H. W. Vernon, Paul E. Vernon & Co., New York, N. Y.; A. C. Damon, Paul E. Vernon & Co., New York, N. Y.

W. W. Seary, D. L. Ward Company, Philadelphia; E. L. Walters, Western Paper Company, Omaha, Neb.; Guy H. Beckett, Western Newspaper Union, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mark D. Wilson, R. D. Wilson Sons & Co., Clarksburg, Va.; Harold Zellerbach, Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Mason Olmsted, Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco, Cal.; R. A. McDonald, Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Chas. C. Walden, Walden Sons & Mott, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Phil. A. Howard, Howard Publishing Company, Chicago; O. M. Porter, American Paper and Pulp Association, New York, N. Y.

E. A. Crowell, Carter, Rice & Company, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Petrequin, Petrequin Paper Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Chas. E. Sickles, Arnold, Roberts Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. H. Pierce, O. F. H. Warner & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Wm. H. Howe, O. F. H. Warner & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Larson, Price Waterhouse & Co., Chicago.

R. B. Kramer, United Autographic Register Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Ned Carpenter, Carpenter Paper Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Simon Walter, Andrews Paper House, York, Pa.; Arthur S. Gow, Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia; Thomas J. Keenan, *The Paper Industry*, New York, N. Y.

Blossvale Mfg. Co. Incorporates

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

ALBANY, N. Y., August 27, 1928.—Among the paper firms recently incorporated with the Secretary of State is the Blossvale Manufacturing Corporation, of Blossvale, N. Y., which will deal in paper products. The firm's capital stock is placed at $50,000.

If It Is For Paper Mill

Heating-Ventilating-Drying

Are As Economical And Efficient For The Smallest As Well As The Largest Job

Briner Economizers

Licensed under patents of E. A. Briner and John E. Alexander

Ross-Grewin High Pressure Vapor Removal

Ross Grinder Exhaust Systems

Ross Machine Room Ventilation Systems

Ross Heating Systems for Finishing, Beater and Storage Rooms.

Locker Ventilation.

Trim Conveying.

Calender Cooling

Lowered operating cost as well as first cost are the important factors in the selection of mill equipment. Whether a mill requires the installation of a complete Heating and Ventilating system with highly skilled engineering service, or simply a single fan or unit heater without extensive engineering service, Ross specialized experience and facilities for building and installing such systems or equipment provide the maximum in economy and operating efficiency.

J. O. ROSS ENGINEERING CORPORATION

208 W. Washington Street, CHICAGO
Main Office, 30 E. 42nd Street, NEW YORK
303 Lumbermens Bldg., PORTLAND, ORE.

ROSS ENGINEERING OF CANADA, LIMITED
NEW BIRKS BLDG., MONTREAL

ROSS SYSTEMS — HEATING—VENTILATING—DRYING

C. W. Shartle Visits Some French Paper Mills

Through the kindness of G. H. Wood, president of the River Raisin Paper Company of Monroe, Mich., the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is enabled to present an interesting letter from Charles W. Shartle, formerly president of the Shartle Bros. Machine Company of Middletown, Ohio. Mr. Shartle accompanied by Mrs. Shartle are touring the world and are at present in Paris. Mr. Shartle's letter to Mr. Wood is reprinted herewith:—

NOUVEL HOTEL ET DES TROIS PILIERS

ANGOULEME, August 1, 1928.

DEAR HARLEY:

Some things in this world go against all rules which we might make. For instance, after trading with all the rascally paper makers in the United States, I became so much embarrassed with such associates that I sold out my machine business and what has now happened is worse than ever. Have a report from my company, The Brown Bridge Company, that you are now again bound to trade with me by being one of our best customers.

Well, I have been thinking of you for the past week and wanted to write you of some of the things that I have learned about French mills, also French paper makers, but how to start is puzzling me.

After being in Paris for about two weeks I discovered that I had not seen a fiber container, so just took a look around to find one and spent several hours in the largest station to inspect the express packages. I am almost afraid to inform you that I did not see a single one, nor a single package done up in corrugated board.

Happened to meet a man who told me he had a large interest in a board mill just outside of the city and on my suggestion he took me to visit it. It has a capacity of about seventy-five tons of plain chip. Of course, the beater room had most of my attention. They were furnishing about the lowest grade of mixed stock I ever saw excepting New York dump.

In the stock room were four digesters each about four feet by eight feet and two women were furnishing each of these digesters. Then it went to vertical agitators in iron tanks about three feet by six feet high and cold water was used in these. There were about twelve of these digesters and after each was emptied the strings had to be cut off of the agitators. These digesters emptied on the floor and the pulp was shoveled by hand onto flat screens by about five men. Then the pulp which passed through the screen was dropped on the floor and was transferred by hand shoveling to the floor in front of each of the 1,000 lb. beaters, then shoveled by hand into the beaters. In the stock room and beater room there were about twenty men and women and the worst lot of old junk machinery I ever saw in my life, not excepting the old trunk board mill that used to be over near the H & D mill.

The machine room was not as good as the beater room, that is for board. The stuff chests were horizontal and open at the top. On each of six arms at one end of the agitator was a bucket that picked up the stuff and emptied it into a trough and I thought how fortunate I was or had been in my younger days because I never knew of such a simple stuff pump, or I may never have gotten a start in the machine business.

The stuff went into something that they called a refiner but to save my life I couldn't tell how the darn thing worked. It looked like a screen of just about a size say 4 x 10 feet, but there was what seemed the vat of a screen and something lay on top of what was the place for the plates. It had a back and forward motion of say two inches. The stuff went in one end and came out the other. I could not tell by the feel that what came out was any different from what went in. They have no Jordan and none of them ever heard of such a fool machine. They had an old revolving screen and what did not go through went into the sewer and that was a plenty.

The machine is a Fourdrinier about 84 inches wide. When I told them that this was a paper machine and not a board machine, they took me to another room and showed me a trunk board machine and said that was a board machine. What an old type machine that was! Fifty years ago my father installed a new Fourdrinier machine and in comparison was up-to-date now. After the Fourdrinier part they had a lot of primary rolls about eight pairs, no top felt, about 6 inches in diameter, then one pair of 12 inch press rolls. There were about fifteen 48 inch driers double deck with top and bottom felts. Now, these French are very economical so these felts are about ¼ inch thick, and, of course, were just as wet as the board. I wondered how they could dry any paper at all. Just think, Harley, the packing boxes on the driers were in front as well as on the back side and they stuck out about three feet. They had one stack of calenders each 12 inches in diameter. And, oh my, I wish I could describe on this letter the cutter, but not being equal to it without sketches, I must leave this until I see you and the drive sketches will not assist in describing it.

Of course, on a Fourdrinier machine they cannot make anything but solid board, but they have a lining outfit that can be described on paper without sketches. It is as follows: A wooden table about 3 x 8 feet, a dishpan full of flour paste, a paint brush 12 inches wide, a rolling pin and a woman who lays a sheet of board on the table, takes up the brush, smears paste over the sheet of board, lays on news liner, runs over with rolling pin and puts away on pile. You will not believe me when I tell you this is a very flexible if not efficient equipment, because you can make single or double lined board, also make news lined or pulp lined or any kind of colored sheet.

Enough of this one board mill, because it is the best one I have seen. However, there surely must be some better ones and I may find one, but since leaving Paris we have traveled about 2,000 miles by auto and have kept away from the beaten path as far as roads will allow.

The next town we came across was Vancluse. We went to see a wonderful spring coming out of the side of a mountain. The water rushed down a gorge. I have no idea how much water came out but I am sure it filled a canal about fifteen feet wide and six feet deep. Just at the bottom of the first falls was a paper mill and I was received as a frost. I tried to tell the manager that I was not interested in paper mills, but having lived on paper makers all my life I went to one as a duck to water. I am sure he read rascality in my face for he said he was sorry he could not admit me. At the next fall was a four-machine mill making cigarette tissue, but I was so conscious of my thieving looks that I really lacked the nerve to apply for admission. What a wonderful place for a fine writing paper or book mill with such soft pure water and wonderful power—never more or less. The bottom is covered with the greenest grass I ever saw and you could see every blade in water eight feet deep.

On this same canal we called at a little mill making copy paper just the same as that in those copybooks you used at Kokomo. Well, what a story I could tell of this mill. We were received very cordially and shown everything. The first attraction was the beater-room men in wooden shoes. You can guess the rest. One little Fourdrinier machine said to be seventy years old had just been shut down for good, but the other, forty years old, was 72 inches wide and was hustling along at fifty feet. The stock was bagging and was cooked in tubs and beaten in two little beaters of about 400-lb. capacity. The pulleys were 48 inches in diameter and a 6-foot belt drove them. They never saw a Jordan. The manager never saw any other mill. He never expects to favor me

"Your Paper is Made in your Beaters"

NEW TYPE

HIGH DENSITY

BETTER CIRCULATING

THE PROBLEM is "how to beat *more* stock into *better* quality with *less* cost for labor and power."

THE ANSWER is "the Dilts New Type, High Density, Better Circulating Beater, built with high tub and with the roll located toward the rear end."

We can rebuild your beaters to our NEW TYPE design.

Dilts
MACHINE WORKS, Inc. FULTON, N.Y.
EXPORT OFFICE - 15 PARK ROW - NEW YORK CITY

"Your Paper is Made in your Beaters"

with a visit. Never goes away from home except to go to Paris on the occasion of a most important affair. This mill property is very large for such a small output. The whole is inclosed by a high stone wall. The only thing here that I wanted was the most beautiful bloodhound. The manager seemed very glad to see us and was very much interested in what I had to tell him of the mills in the United States. He does not take any of our trade journals and when I told him of news machines 240 inches wide running 1,000 feet he looked pleased but I saw he had the same impression as all the paper makers at home who always say, "What a liar that man Shartle is," and what was worse I could not refer this man to any of you as to my truthfulness.

Going into Brive we saw a truck-load of corrugated board and at once I said, "Now we shall see a real mill." I was so interested that at night just as soon as we had dinner we started on foot and walked about three-quarters of a mile to find the mill shut down. However, the next morning we went again and oh, gee! I wish I had not started describing mills, because now I must finish. We were received very well and shown everything. They had about six cars of baled straw in the yard and about one car of mixed paper. A conveyor took the straw to the floor over the pits or tubs where it was run through a cutter and dropped into the tubs where it remained for eight days, being in the meantime treated with lime. Then it was forked out onto trucks and carried to the kollargang. I don't believe there is one in operation in a mill in the U. S. A. Some years ago the sulphite mills thought they could use them for reducing the knots and I had one. I believe I sold this one six times in six years to different mills. A kollargang consists of a cast iron pan say 6 feet in diameter and about 12 inches deep in which two stone discs revolve or travel. In this mill are four of those mills and a little beater with concrete tub and two rolls. You can guess the capacity when I tell you the pulleys are 24 x 6 inches. I was informed that such a beater was too slow and not worth the room it occupied so was not used. Once an Australian paper maker visited me and told me of seeing a paper mill in Holland that prepared all its straw on kollargangs. Then, I said, "Over in our town of Alton they make one hundred tons on one machine. How many kollargangs will it take to prepare the stock for that mill?" He saw the joke and smiling, said, "Oh! I would say about ten acres."

Well, to get back to this corrugated mill. The stock was prepared and was not washed. They made 1,400 lbs. of paper out of a ton of straw and I could not see where the shrinkage came in. No Jordan. They had a single cylinder 84 inches wide, one little press, about fifteen driers and in such frames I never saw, packing boxes in front (and Mr. "Noah" made the drive), capacity five tons per day, no calenders on the machine but supers in the finishing room and Oh! Harley, don't ever ask me to describe the corrugator nor the cutter. Now, I am sure I can maintain my reputation.

They also have a bag factory in this plant. The equipment is a plug set upright on a table, a pan full of paste and a brush. The girl puts paste on paper, wraps around plug and makes a perfect satchel bottom. Capacity 4-lb. bags—2,500 per day. The pay to the girl is 40 cents per day. Pay for labor, 48 cents; woman on machine, 48 cents, and machine tenders, 72 cents per day. They also have a printing office beside the bag factory on the second floor and everything was carried up and down on the backs of men. Now, I won't even try to tell you of the box factory.

On our way here we saw near the road a large tannic acid factory which used the waste for soda pulp. A very nice lot of men at the head and a very complete plant with an old Fourdrinier machine for drying only. They expect to make paper in a few years. Saw the name of the maker of this machine on it and noticed he had his shop in this city so, of course, I wanted to give him a glad hand and see how he built machines and at the same time tell him how I did it. Really, I had in mind to give him my usual line of hot air, but not he. After talking quite a long time in his very dark entry, he got tired standing on his feet and took us into his office. Hot! Not a door or window open and the shades all down so that it was so dark you could hardly see. He could not let me see the shop because it was not customary to admit visitors and besides it was not much of a shop anyway. He did not have to tell me that for I had about a half minute glance into his shop while going out of the entry through the hall to the office. I saw that he did not have a crane and I never saw such a lot of junk tools.

However, this did not discourage me and I was bound to see a board mill, so we went about six miles out and found one. The owner was not sure he could let me in and talked to us while we sat in our auto for say fifteen minutes and then went away. We supposed he went to call together his board of directors and after fifteen minutes he came back and said he was very sorry but that the rule of no admittance could not be broken. He was not running that day. Help is very scarce so he can run only two days per week. He employs twenty-one men and makes fifteen tons per day. He does not have a beater but uses kollergangs. Has no Jordan and makes plain chip. I just wanted to see what kind of a lining outfit he had and, besides, I thought I might get some ideas from his mill. Then, when I get good and rested I might open a consultation office and sell those ideas to such concerns as the River Raisin Paper Company.

One interesting item about this board mill which we did not have an opportunity to visit was that they were running two days per week because labor was so scarce. I couldn't find out how they could find men for two days and not work them for six days. The only solution is that these men are farmers and could only spare two days per week. Really, down deep in my heart I believe that man lied about everything because you know I can detect a mill in operation a mile off by the sound.

Sunday afternoon last we took a drive out of Brive along a most beautiful river and across it I saw an immense pile of what I thought was a pile of pulp wood and heard a chipper working. Went over expecting to find a sulphite or soda mill, but found a tannic acid plant and a tannery.

I am not discouraged by not getting into these mills, but shall continue to try just to see if I can find anything on us. However, I have seen enough to know that an American can come here and put up any kind of a modern mill and run all the mills I have seen out of the market.

Again with good wishes to all, your friend,

CHAS. W. SHARTLE.

Fraser Companies Expand

MONTREAL, Que., August 27, 1928.—Plans of the Fraser Companies are rapidly reaching maturity for the erection of a new bleached sulphite pulp mill at Athol, N. B., near Campbellton. The output of a new mill will go in part to the Madawaska plant and in part to the Rolland Paper Company in which the Fraser Companies owns a substantial block of the common shares.

The companies' four high grade paper machines in the Madawaska, Maine, mill are operating at capacity. The new board machine at the Edmundston mill is also operating at capacity. These machines came into operation recently. A catalogue paper machine is expected to be in operation by October and the new paper board machine at the Madawaska mill—the largest machine in the world—will also be in operation.

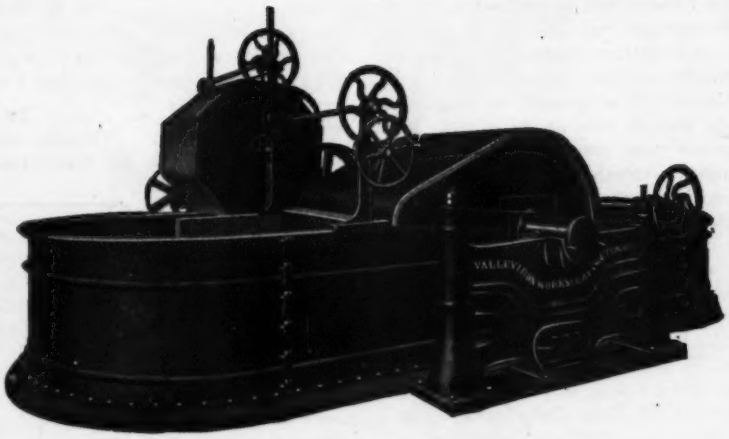
Acquires Edmonds Pulp & Paper Co.

SEATTLE, Wash., August 16, 1928.—A. H. Dougall, for years asociated with the Paraffine companies, of the Pacific Coast, and directly responsible for establishment of many of that concern's pulp, paper and board mills of Washington and California, has purchased the Edmonds Pulp and Paper company and heads that organization as president.

Mr. Dougall organized the Independent Paper Stock company of Seattle, which was later affiliated with the Paraffine interests.

700 Valley Holland Type Beaters

We build Holland Beaters in both standard Holland and High Speed Types—and rebuild Holland Beaters into High Speed types.



In Use Testify to Their Superiority

Send for this Booklet

It contains valuable information on beating, of interest to every mill.

Steady performance, economy in operation, high efficiency, great durability are some of the reasons for this wide acceptance of Valley Holland Type Beaters. And, too, there is among the users a large number of re-orders from mills that have installed Valley Holland Beaters. One mill alone has 50 in use today.

Features of design—exclusive with Valley Holland Beaters—put them in a class by themselves. They are designed right—and because they are they do overcome faulty beating. When faulty beating is eliminated the natural result is better quality paper.

Let us tell you more of the reasons why 700 Valley Holland Beaters are in use today. Perhaps these reasons have a bearing on your beating problems.

VALLEY
Equipment Includes

Beaters: Holland and Niagara
Deckers: Single and Double
Agitator Equipment
Screens: Flat and Rotary
Pumps: Centrifugal and Stuff
Cylinder Paper Machines
Voith Stock Inlet
Laboratory Equipment
Stock Valves: 2 and 3 Way
Stock Consistency Regulators
Beater Rolls and Fittings
Digester Fittings of all Kinds

VALLEY IRON WORKS CO.

Machinery for Paper and Pulp Mills

APPLETON WISCONSIN

New York Office: 350 Madison Avenue

Smith & Valley Iron Works Co., Portland, Ore.
Western Manufacturing & Sales Division

Woodland Sports and Aviation at TAPPI Fall Meeting

Wausau, Wisconsin, September 25, 26, 27, 1928

As the full technical program of the Fall Meeting will appear in the next number of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, the entertainment features will be outlined in the present issue.

Preparations have been made by the Wausau committee with the idea that the more serious phases of the convention will be lightened by plenty of opportunity for play. Since a large number of ladies will be present, the program has been arranged to include them in most of the events. Return post cards have been sent out to all members and it is earnestly desired that these be returned promptly so that the committee will have sufficient advance information to complete all preparations.

During registration, on Tuesday September 24, attendants at the meeting will indicate their desires as to mill visitations, golfing and airplane rides. After the morning meeting there will be a lunch at the Hotel Wausau for both men and women. While the afternoon technical session is in progress the ladies will drive to the beautiful Highland Park home of D. C. Everest, where Mrs. Everest will entertain with a bridge party.

At seven o'clock everyone will gather for a dinner in the Ball Room of the Elks' Club, during which there will be a program of music and exhibition dances. After the dinner there will be dancing, for those who wish to remain, while any who do not care to dance may take in a movie or suit their own inclinations.

D. J. Murray Golf Trophy

Wednesday morning the ladies who wish to golf will go to the Wausau Country Club, where the whole convention will gather at noon for a buffet luncheon. Mill visitations will occupy the afternoon but men golfers will remain at the Club for the tournament. The D. J. Murray Manufacturing Company is offering a cup which becomes the permanent possession of the member who wins it two successive years. Ladies who do not care to visit the mills will stay at the Club for cards. People who wish to have an aerial view of Wausau and the vicinity will be taken direct to the Alexander Airport for an airplane ride.

VIEW OF WAUSAU. PLANT OF D. J. MURRAY MFG. CO. IN FOREGROUND

TAPPI Gold Medal Award

In the evening the Past Presidents' Dinner for T.A.P.P.I. members will be held at the Elks' Club. A program of music during the banquet will be followed with short talks by past presidents of the association, presentation of the first two TAPPI medals to W. H. Mason and Ogden Minton and an address by D. C. Everest of the American Paper & Pulp Association. While this dinner is in progress the ladies will meet at the Wausau Club for dinner and a movie party.

TAPPI Members to Join Indian Tribe

Thursday luncheon for all persons at the convention is to be at the Elks' Club. The afternoon will be occupied with mill visits and then a "North Woods" program is to be given at the Rothschild Park. Local log rollers will illustrate this old sport of the lumberjacks, followers of Ike Walton will show how to land a human fish, Indians will exhibit their native dances and initiate one or two TAPPI members into their tribe, lumbermen will sing the old songs and a boxing exhibition is to be staged. Then comes a dinner in the big pavillion and a bit of satire on paper making.

RESIDENCE OF D. C. EVEREST, WAUSAU, WIS.

Provision will be made at the Elks' Club for those who wish to bowl at any time while the convention is in Wausau. In general every effort is to be made that guests feel entirely at home. Wausau has a reputation that was brought to a climax during the recent convention of the Wisconsin American Legion when President and Mrs. Coolidge and their son John visited the city and expressed their appreciation for the hospitality accorded them. TAPPI may feel certain of a warm welcome.

Hotel and railroad reservations should be made promptly as indicated on the circulars mailed to members, since all these are rapidly being filled up. Further information may be obtained from Allen Abrams, General Chairman, Rothschild, Wis.

Japanese Corporate Member of TAPPI

The Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd., of Tokyo, Japan, is the most recent addition to the corporate member group of TAPPI. The company has mills located at Takasagomachi, Hyogoken, and at Niijikumachi, Tokyo-fu, Japan. The Takasago mills are equipped with eight machines, one 40-inch, two 65-inch, one 76-inch, one 82-inch, one 105-inch, and one 113-inch, and manufactures book, litho, simili, writing, drawing, waxed, coated and other papers.

If it requires a paper that is TOUGH & STRONG & MOISTURE-RESISTING

DISTRIBUTORS OF GATOR-HIDE KRAFT

Anniston, Ala.
Ordway Paper Company
Asbury Park, N. J.
C. G. Winans Company
Asheville, N. C.
Southern Paper Products Co.
Atlanta, Ga.
American Mills Company
Baltimore, Md.
Dobler & Mudge
Birmingham, Ala.
City Paper Company
Boston, Mass.
Whitney Brothers, Inc.
Fort Hill Paper Company
Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. E. Mac Adam & Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Mugler & Umlauf
Charlotte, N. C.
Charlotte Paper Company
Cincinnati, Ohio
Merchants Paper Company
Columbia, S. C.
American Mills Company
Dallas, Texas
Texas Paper Company
Dayton, Ohio
Buyer's Paper Company
Greensboro, N. C.
Old North State Paper Co.
Hagerstown, Md.
The Antietam Paper Company
Indianapolis, Ind.
Ostermeyer Paper Co.
Jersey City, N. J.
S. Safier, Inc.
Lancaster, Pa.
United Twine & Paper Co.
Little Rock, Ark.
Parlette Brothers, Inc.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson, Carvell & Murphy
Louisville, Ky.
Miller Paper Company
Marion, Ind.
Osborn Paper Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Memphis Paper Company
Newark, N. J.
C. G. Winans Company
New York, N. Y.
Trinity Bag & Paper Co.
Paterson, N. J.
Ribbon & Ticker Paper Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Garrett-Buchanan Company
Mather Paper Co., Inc.
E. Latimer, Jr.
Portland, Maine
C. M. Rice Paper Company
Providence, R. I.
R. L. Greene Paper Co.
Reading, Pa.
Van Reed Paper Company
Rochester, N. Y.
Cramer-Force Company, Inc.
St. Joseph, Mo.
Sheridan-Clayton Paper Co.
St. Louis, Mo.
Orchard Paper Company
San Francisco, Cal.
Johnson Locke Mercantile Co.
Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber Company
Springfield, Mass.
H. W. Carter Paper Co.
Tampa, Fla.
Peninsular Paper Company
Trenton, N. J.
C. G. Winans Company
Tulsa, Okla.
Tulsa Paper Company
Winston-Salem, N. C.
Gray & Creech, Inc.

THE very paper you need is Gator-Hide Kraft. This strong-fibred, wear-resisting, tear-resisting Gator-Hide gives real *service.* It has proved its worth, under hard usage. Find out about Gator-Hide Kraft today.

"WRAP IT IN GATOR-HIDE"

Another Certified Product of

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

Main Sales Office: 100 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Sales Offices: BOSTON, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, ATLANTA, PHILADELPHIA

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

A Summary of Vital Facts Regarding Construction, Finances and Operation of Paper Mills

Construction News

Manchester, Conn.—The Rogers Paper Manufacturing Company, Manchester, has taken bids on general contract for construction of a one-story addition, reported to cost in excess of $40,000, with equipment, and will award general contract at an early date. An award has been made to the Manchester Construction Company, 875 Main street, for a new filter house, 20 x 45 feet, on Charter Oak avenue, and will begin work on unit at an early date. Estimated cost not announced.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—The Kilborn Photo Paper Company, 116 First avenue, East, is awarding miscellaneous contracts for the completion of its proposed new processed paper plant at First avenue and 29th street, East, for which general award recently was made to Max Mildenstein, Merchants' National Bank Building, Cedar Rapids. Unit will be two-story, 60 x 165 feet, reported to cost close to $45,000, with equipment. Norman Hatton, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, is architect. Paul Kilborn is general manager.

Sandusky, Ohio.—The Hinde and Dauch Paper Company, Sandusky, has approved plans for a new corrugated paper board mill at Winnipeg, Man., consisting of main unit and auxiliary structures, estimated to cost close to $1,000,000, with machinery. It is purposed to proceed with project at early date. O. H. Moore, general manager, will supervise erection.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Waxide Paper Company; Berkowitz avenue, 20th and Tracy streets, Kansas City, Mo., has approved a number of revisions in plans for new mill on Newstead avenue, St. Louis, for which work has been started, and purposes to proceed with superstructure at once. The new plant will be one-story and basement, 95 x 278 feet, brick and reinforced-concrete, and is reported to cost close to $150,000, with machinery. General contract was let recently to the Fruin-Colnon Contracting Company, Merchants Laclede Building, St. Louis. Leonard Haeger, 3844 Utah place, St. Louis, is architect. M. B. Berkley is president, in charge.

High Point, N. C.—The Carolina Containers, Inc., recently formed by Charles T. Ingram, High Point, and associates, has plans in progress for new plant on local site for manufacture of corrugated paper containers, boxes, etc. It will be one-story, 200 x 300 feet, reported to cost close to $90,000, with equipment. Facilities will be provided for initial capacity of about 5 carloads of finish containers per day. The new company will operate with a capital of $200,000.

Trenton, N. J.—The Mutual Wall Paper Company, Trenton, has concluded arrangements for lease of factory property at 7 Bloomsbury street for a term of years, and will occupy for new storage and distributing plant. Equipment will be installed at an early date.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Security Bank Note Company, 55th and Sansom streets, has filed plans for a new addition to its paper goods plant, to be one-story, 32 x 60 feet, designed primarily for storage and distributing service. General contract has been let to the Turner Construction Company, 1505 Race street, Philadelphia.

Chicago, Ill.—The Associated Paper Company, 1529 North Halsted street, is said to have plans maturing for new mill unit at 1717-21 North Ashland avenue, designed for storage and distributing service, reported to cost in excess of $50,000, with paper-handling and other mechanical equipment.

Fulton, N. Y.—The Sealright Corporation, South First street, manufacturer of paper boxes and containers, a division of the Oswego Falls Corporation, has work in progress on its proposed new plant unit, for which general contract is being handled by the Austin Company, Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. It will be two-story, 100 x 115 feet, reported to cost about $200,000, with machinery. It is purposed to have the structure ready for equipment installation at an early date.

Annsville, N. Y.—The Blossvale Manufacturing Corporation, recently organized under New York laws by Clarence C. and Harry A. Harden, both of McConnellsville, Pa., is said to be planning operation of a plant for paper goods manufacture in the vicinity of Annsville, N. Y., and not at McConnellsville, as previously reported. The new organization will have a capital of $50,000, and will be represented by Richard J. Larkin, Rome, N. Y.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Sales Book Company, 3132 Frederick avenue, has filed plans and will proceed with a new addition to its paper goods factory, to be two-story, 60 x 100 feet, reported to cost close to $40,000, with equipment. General contract for structure recently was let to Decou & Chidlau, Biddle and Eutaw streets, Baltimore. Talbot B. Speer is president.

Sturgis, Mich.—The National Carbon Coated Paper Company is said to have approved plans for its proposed new two-story plant unit, to cost in excess of $60,000, and will begin erection at early date, immediately following award of general contract. Billingham & Cobb, 211 Woodward avenue, Kalmazoo, Mich., are architects and engineers, in charge.

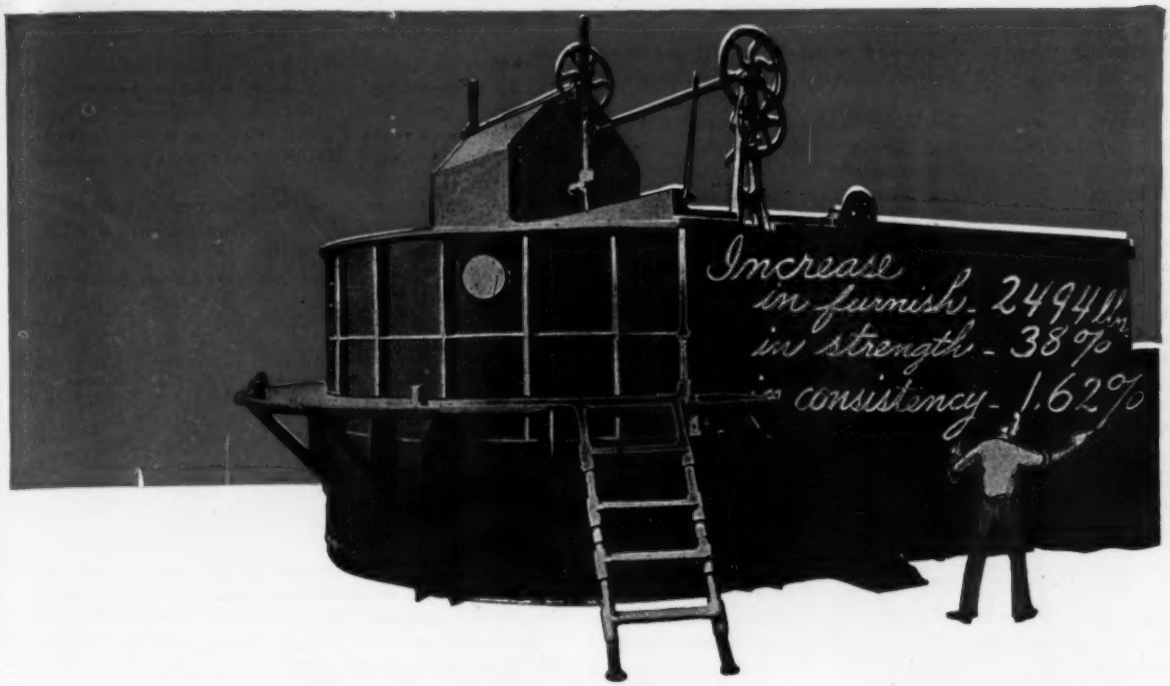
Chicago, Ill.—Richard M. Krause, Inc., 429 West Superior street, recently organized with capital of $50,000, is said to be arranging early operation of a local paper goods plant for production of label stocks and kindred products. The company is headed by Richard M. and W. W. Krause, and Fred G. Seeber.

Dalhousie, N. B.—The International Paper Company, 100 East 42nd street, New York, has awarded a general contract to the Domill Construction Company, Montreal, Que., for a new mill in the vicinity of Dalhousie, to be used for production of news print paper, and will proceed with work at an early date. Project will consist of several buildings, with power station, machine shop and other miscellaneous mechanical units, and is reported to cost close to $3,000,000, with machinery.

Mount Denis, Ont.—Chapman & Bixley, Northern Ontario Building, Toronto, Ont., architects, have plans under way for a new plant at Mount Denis, said to be for the manufacture of paper boxes and containers, to include main unit and auxiliary buildings, with boiler house and machine shop, reported to cost in excess of $200,000, with equipment. Name of company which will operate mill has not as yet been announced.

New Companies

New York, N. Y.—The Industrial Paper Corporation, care



Chalking Up the Record . . .

3963 lbs.	of stock . . . . . against	**1469 lbs.**
6.52%	consistency . . . against	**4.90%**
9.30%	pop test . . . . . against	**7.56%**
68%	strength increase against	**30%**

. . . . same floor space

. . . . same beating time

Results of a test made on "Screenings Liner" in a prominent Western mill. Between a Noble & Wood High Density Beater and a standard type Hollander of competitive make. Furnish consisted of kraft and sulphite screenings.

The test was unbiased. Made under actual working conditions, by the mill's own organization, in an earnest effort to get the facts. Power input per ton, beating time and increase in strength of beaten stock compared with unbeaten stock showed an efficiency of 71% in favor of the Noble & Wood beater.

Here is conclusive, convincing evidence of the superior advantages of this modern Noble & Wood beater. If you are hampered by floor space limitations, or require improvement in character of product, you will be particularly interested in this beater. We will welcome an opportunity to tell you the whole story.

NOBLE & WOOD

MACHINE COMPANY

Hoosick Falls New York

of the United States Corporation Company, Dover, Del., has been organized under Delaware laws with capital of $300,000, and 30,000 shares of stock, no par value, to manufacture paper products of various kinds.

Chicago, Ill.—The Miller Fibre Products Company, 620 Orleans street, manufacturer of containers, etc., has filed notice of company dissolution under state laws.

Babylon, L. I.—The Long Island Paper and Twine Company, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital of 20 shares of stock, no par value, to manufacture and deal in paper bags and containers, etc. The incorporators are Edwin R. Lynde, George A. Logan and William P. Scully, 16 Court street, Brooklyn.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The Standard Paper Company has been organized with a nominal capital to manufacture paper goods of various kinds, including cartons and containers. The incorporators are Louis W. and Fred W. Sutherland, and Edmond W. Chase, all of Kalamazoo.

Wilmington, Del.—The Rapid Paper Server Corporation, care of the Corporation Trust Company of America, duPont Building, Wilmington, has been incorporated under Delaware laws with capital of $100,000, and 10,000 shares of stock, no par value, to manufacture special paper products.

National Paper Trade Convention

The usual fall meeting of The National Paper Trade Association will be held this year at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, October 1, 2, 3.

Executive Secretary, Frank E. Floyd, has worked intensively since the February meeting, studying the problems of the trade in both Fine and Wrapping Divisions, visiting the locals in all sections, stimulating the interest of the members and endeavoring to crystallize their views on questions of immediate importance.

It is expected that the Chicago meeting will afford a focus for much of the study and activity of recent months. Every effort will be made to insure a large and representative attendance; and a program will be arranged which no one engaged in the merchandising of paper and twine etc., can afford to miss.

As usual, much of the routine work will be relegated to committees, but divisional meetings are scheduled, at which their reports will be presented and discussed under the presiding Vice-Presidents, K. S. Warner, of the Fine Division, and H. W. Mathewson, of the Wrapping Division. Special features of outstanding interest will also be arranged for the divisional programs.

President W. N. Gillett will conduct the semi-annual meeting of the board of directors, which will follow the executive committee meetings of the two divisions. An innovation has been planned in the form of a dinner and round table discussion for the presidents and secretaries of the various locals. This, it is believed, will afford a valuable opportunity to exchange views and compare notes as to the ways and means of most efficiently conducting the work of the locals and building them up in co-operation with the National office.

It is expected that many mill men will attend, and the usual special railroad convention rates will be secured.

Apply For Higher Duty on Wrapping

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1928.—Application has been made for a duty of 33-1/3 per cent ad valorem on packing and wrapping paper entering the Irish Free State according to information received here, except on light tissues, vegetable parchment, glazed transparent, greaseproof paper which forms a part of any article or paper or any article made of paper which at the time of the importation is in use as wrapping or packing paper or as a container of other goods, containers with goods enclosed, and paper to be spun into yarn.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Export

Canadian exports of pulp and paper in July were valued at $15,122,162, according to the report issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. This was a decline of $379,905 from the previous month, but the decline was seasonal and the total for the month was $1,448,485 higher than for the month of July 1927.

Wood-pulp exports in July were valued at 3,896,754 and exports of paper at $11,225,408 as compared with $3,939,810 and $11,562,257 respectively in June.

Quantities and values for the various grades of pulp and paper were as follows:

	July, 1928		July, 1927	
PULP:	Tons	$	Tons	$
Mechanical	17,006	478,337	24,655	777,849
Sulphite bleached	23,557	1,732,910	20,668	1,592,677
Sulphite unbleached	16,719	823,397	15,680	835,137
Sulphate	13,934	821,670	13,640	823,875
Screenings	1,877	40,440	2,758	50,400
	73,093	3,896,754	77,401	4,079,938
PAPER:				
News print	167,456	10,765,033	140,543	9,146,271
Wrapping	1,341	147,938	880	94,302
Book (cwts.)	4,907	45,913	11,465	70,543
Writing (cwts.)	1,101	10,330	707	5,197
All other	.....	256,194	.....	277,426
		11,225,408		9,593,739

For the first seven months of the current year the total value of exports of wood pulp and paper from Canada was $109,226,243 compared with a total of $98,683,491 in the corresponding months of 1927, an increase for this year of $10,542,752 or nearly 11 per cent.

Exports of wood pulp for the seven months amounted to $26,236,634 and exports of paper to $82,989,609, as compared with $26,787,095 and $71,896,396 respectively in the seven months of 1927.

Details for the seven months are as follows:

	Seven Months, 1928		Seven Months, 1927	
PULP:	Tons	$	Tons	$
Mechanical	103,927	2,827,380	134,588	4,013,427
Sulphite bleached	147,420	11,070,136	139,479	10,872,521
Sulphite unbleached	125,396	6,333,246	110,313	6,021,126
Sulphate	95,544	5,659,481	95,026	5,750,312
Screenings	17,077	346,391	*6,707	129,709
	489,364	26,236,634	486,113	26,787,095
PAPER:				
News print	1,232,836	79,469,925	1,041,442	68,180,451
Wrapping	9,371	1,026,819	8,884	1,005,126
Book (cwts.)	36,243	302,821	58,405	403,226
Writing (cwts.)	2,825	26,967	8,670	71,003
All other	.....	1,163,077	.....	2,236,590
		82,989,609		71,896,396

* 4 months only.

Pulpwood exports in the seven months of this year amounted to 931,357 cords valued at $8,917,914, which was a decline from the 1,038,988 cords valued at $10,288,884 exported in the seven months of 1927.

New Whiting Mill To Start About Sept. 15

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., August 28, 1928.—The two new paper machines of the Whiting Paper Company in its No. 3 mill will be ready to operate about September 15, according to one of the members of the concern. The two machines of 102 inch width will be of extra length as they will make slat dried paper of high quality. Much of the required auxiliary machinery is in place or nearly so. Independent electric drives will be installed on much of the machinery, though part will be operated by direct hydraulic power. The full capacity of the two machines will be not far from 24 tons a day. William F. Whiting's sons are overseeing the installation of the machinery, Mr. Whiting himself acting in an advisory capacity and a capable outside expert is also on the job. While Mr. Whiting, senior, is down to the mill every day he is in the city, he has been gradually turning the operation of the mills over to his sons, although still keeping in close touch with affairs. It is rumored but not yet authenticated that Edward C. Whiting will act as superintendent of the new No. 3 mill.

Reasonable First Cost

Johns-Manville Hoods are remarkably low priced. Our large production, and low fabrication costs make this possible. Erection costs are slight, only eight or ten laborers being required to work with our skilled erection foreman who supervises the work.

Fast Erection

90% of the work on Transite Hoods is done before shipment. A complete hood is delivered in convenient, easily handled knocked-down form. Assembly may be made on one or two week-end shutdowns.

Easy Access at All Times

The panel construction of Transite Hoods makes all parts of the machine readily accessible without in any way disturbing initial efficiency. The apron is hinged, permitting complete and convenient access whenever necessary.

Structurally Strong

Although all of the panels are made up on comparatively light steel angles, the method of assembling allows for a steel framework sympathetic throughout, structurally strong, and capable of meeting all of the requirements of this service.

Vapor Tight—No Drip

Joints between panels are sealed with asbestos gaskets which positively prevent filtration of vapor into the room and protect steel angles from contact with vapor. The under side of the hood is absolutely smooth, eliminating drip from fasteners and supporting members.

Steam Savings are PERMANENT Savings with TRANSITE HOODS

Transite is made of Asbestos Fibre and Portland Cement, formed under hydraulic pressure into a dense, homogeneous, monolithic sheet

WITH Johns-Manville Transite Hoods, every pound of steam saved represents a clear credit on the right side of the ledger. With all other hoods, constructed either of metal or of wood, continuous upkeep costs—repainting, repairs and replacements—materially lower the savings accomplished.

Because Transite itself is absolutely fireproof, unaffected by heat or moisture, and is highly resistant to acids and structurally strong, Transite Hoods are practically indestructible and permanently free from repair costs. The special Johns-Manville panel-type construction eliminates costly machine shutdowns during hood erection and machine repairs.

Only with Johns-Manville Transite Hoods can you obtain the ideal combination of reasonable first cost, permanence without maintenance, absolute fireproofness, accessibility to machine parts, and a lasting high efficiency.

Johns-Manville Transite Hoods are built both in stanchion supported and suspended types—individually designed to fit each particular installation. We have had 10 years' experience in their construction. The advice of our engineers is freely offered you. Use the coupon for the full story.

MASTER of ASBESTOS
Johns-Manville
TRANSITE
PAPER MACHINE HOODS

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
Paper and Lumber Industry Section
New York, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco
Branches in all large cities
Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto
Please send me copy of your booklet, "Controlling Condensation."
Name_____
Company_____
Address_____
P. M. H.-99-8

Trade Mark Department

CONDUCTED BY NATIONAL TRADE-MARK CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following are trade mark applications pertinent to the paper field pending in the United States Patent Office, which have been passed for publication and are in line for early registration unless opposition is filed promptly. For further information address National Trade Mark Company, Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C., trade-mark specialists. As an additional service feature to its readers, PAPER TRADE JOURNAL gladly offers to them an advance search free of charge on any mark they may contemplate adopting or registering.

WRAPPING PAPER NO. 1 MANUFACTURED BY JOSEPH P. COLLINS, 312 So. EIGHTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO. THANK YOU—No. 255,896. Joseph P. Collins, St. Louis, Mo. For wrapping paper.

FIBERDOWN—No. 256,309. The Rochester Folding Box Company, Rochester, N. Y. For wrapping and packing paper, lining paper, absorbent wrapping paper, anti-tarnish wrapping paper, and paper for cushions and pads.

HIGH HANDS A K Q J 10—No. 260,132. Nellie M. Paul, Easton, Pa. For drinking cups.

INFORMALOG—No. 268,076. Arthur N. Bushnell, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. For file pockets or containers for papers.

GUILD SET TILES—No. 266,843. The Tile and Mantel Contractors' Association of America, Wilmington, Del. For letterheads.

RESISTALL—No. 266,297. L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. For ledger paper, bond paper, writing paper, map paper, and Bristol board.

HY-LITE—No. 268,599. General Fibre Box Company, West Springfield, Mass. For corrugated-fiber boxes.

GATOR HIDE—No. 262,308. International Paper Company, New York City. For kraft paper.

CHRONOS FAMILY RECORD—No. 266,342. Maul Edla Moody, Austin, Texas. For blank book for family records.

MAY QUEEN—No. 266,536. Hoberg Paper and Fibre Company, Green Bay, Wis. For toilet paper, paper towels, and paper napkins.

CHARMIN—No. 266,537. Hoberg Paper and Fibre Company, Green Bay, Wis. For toilet paper, paper towels, and paper napkins.

COMMANDER—No. 268,412. Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Company, Albany, N. Y. For toilet paper, tissue paper, crepe paper, and paper towels.

DICTATOR—No. 268,413. Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Company, Albany, N. Y. For toilet paper, tissue paper, crepe paper, and paper towels.

LUGANO—No. 263,233. Strathmore Paper Company, Mittineague, Mass. For all kinds of writing and printing paper.

NODUSTO—No. 268,627. Mary E. Orchard, Rochester, N. Y. For paper covers for protecting stacks of dinner plates.

PURITAS—No. 268,915. Clarke Paper Company, Wheeling, W. Va. For toilet paper.

WHITEHALL—No. 268,603. Hampshire Paper Company, South Hadley Falls, Mass. For cover, writing, printing, and announcement paper, and mailing envelopes.

SERV-RITE—No. 268,555. The National Bank Supply Company, Milwaukee, Wis. For typewriter ribbons and carbon paper.

HOBBS-SUNDURA—No. 269,119. Robert F. Hobbs, Inc., Beverly, N. J. For wall paper.

WALCREST—No. 267,323. Stamford Wall Paper Company, Inc., Stamford, Conn. For wall paper.

George R. Tolen Dead

CHICAGO, Ill., August 27, 1928.—George R. Tolen, vice president and general manager of the Midland Paper Company, Chicago, died Monday night, August 20, at the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan, as the result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident, August 16. Mr. Tolen was just starting out on his vacation accompanied by his wife and two daughters. Near Ann Arbor, Mr. Tolen's car was struck by a truck according to reports, and the well known Chicago paper man received injuries so serious in character that they later caused his death. The funeral was held at Memorial Park Cemetery, Wilmette, Ill., Thursday, August 23.

Mr. Tolen was one of the most widely known paper merchants in Chicago. He had been connected with the Midland Paper Company for twenty years and a few years ago appointed to the office of vice president and general manager, which position he held at the time of his death. He was fifty years old and had been a resident of Chicago for the greater part of that time. He was a member of the Westmoreland Country Club and the Illinois Athletic Club. Mr. Tolen's wife and three daughters and a host of friends are left to mourn the absence of this popular friend and business associate.

Swedish Pulp and Paper Market Impressed

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1928.—The first week of June in Sweden was quiet in the market for chemical pulp but this was followed by an increasing number of inquiries, according to a report received by the Department of Commerce.

It is stated that manufacturers do not evidence any great over anxiety to dispose of the balance of this year's production since they hope to obtain better prices at a later date. They maintain that prices are at present too low, although purchasers in general appear inclined to believe that they should be reduced still further owing to the labor conflict of late last year. The United States still remains Sweden's best customer for both sulphite and sulphate pulps.

It is also reported that nearly all the paper mills involved in the labor difficulty early this year are again under operation. It is said that the paper market in general is again approaching a normal condition and that the turnover is fairly even for the different kinds of paper produced except news print, of which it is said that there is no more to be had for this year, and greaseproof for which the market has become weaker. On the whole, the market during the second quarter was marked by steadiness and unchanged prices, with increased activity on the part of Australian and South American importers.

Decrease In Swedish Pulp and Paper Shipments

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1928.—Exports of both pulp and paper from Sweden during the first five months of the current year have experienced a considerable decline compared with the corresponding period in 1927, according to Swedish official statistics, forwarded to the Department of Commerce.

Shipments abroad of wet mechanical pulp up to the end of May totaled only 63,512 metric tons compared with 99,563 tons a year ago. An even greater decline was registered in shipments of unbleached sulphite which fell from 181,248 tons to 98,549 tons, while unbleached sulphate dropped from 80,924 tons to 56,224 tons and bleached sulphite from 39,620 tons to 25,696 tons comparing the same periods.

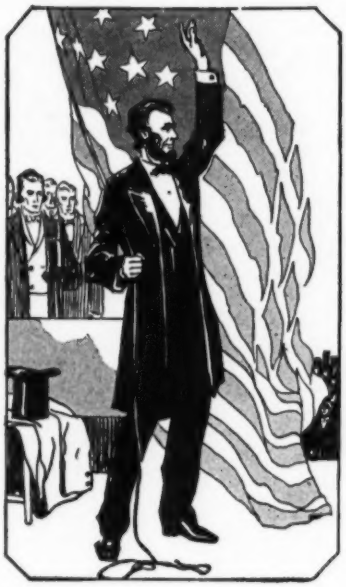
Board shipments of between 12,500 tons and 12,600 tons were about the same, but exports of news print decreased from 71,592 tons to 49,895 tons and other paper from 83,401 tons to 62,880 tons.

Saranac Co. Leases Pulp Mill

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 27, 1928.—At the annual meeting of the Saranac Pulp and Paper Company held in the offices of the local plant officers were elected for the coming year and approval given to the decision to lease the pulp mill to the newly formed Norstrand Manufacturing Company. The directors elected were H. P. G. Norstrand, M. C. Taylor, L. B. Norstrand, J. W. Guibord and R. H. Guibord. H. P. G. Norstrand was chosen president; J. W. Guibord, vice president; R. H. Guibord, treasurer; M. C. Taylor, assistant treasurer and L. B. Norstrand, secretary. It was announced that L. B. Norstrand has been made assistant general manager and Anton M. Lund general superintendent.

"Four score and seven years ago"



THUS began what is probably the most memorable speech in the English language. At least, Oxford University in England, has emblazoned it in bronze on the wall of one of its buildings for all the world to copy as perfect prose.

It is Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, delivered on November 19, 1863.

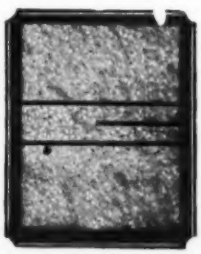
There are few alive who remember that memorable day and year, yet five years before two young men formed the partnership of Shuler and Benninghofen which still exists under the operation of their sons and grandsons.

Three generations of experience! It is the one asset more than any others which make a Hamilton a better felt.

This experience dictates the choice of the wools and the proper mixing of them, the method of combing and carding, of weaving and of fulling. It assures you of felts with all the qualities you want — long life, economical cost, large water removing qualities, and good production of good paper.

Try a single Hamilton Felt. Put it to any test you think a felt ought to undergo. Compare it with the results you have been getting. Then you will use Hamilton Felts on all your machines.

The Hamilton Felt man who calls on you can give you a Hamilton Felt which will fit your machines, stocks, and mill conditions perfectly. Ask him, or write to us direct.



Hamilton Felts are marked by two blue lines full width of the felt and by one shorter blue line midway between them.

Shuler and Benninghofen
Hamilton, Ohio
The Miami Woolen Mills
Established 1858

Hamilton Felts

New York Trade Jottings

Oliver M. Porter, secretary-treasurer of the American Paper and Pulp Association, is enjoying a hard earned vacation.

* * *

Humboldt Foss, a pioneer in the rag business, has joined the E. A. Stone Company, Inc., of 67 West 44th street, New York.

* * *

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company declared regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable September 15 to stock of record September 1.

* * *

Great Northern Paper Company declared regular quarterly divident of 75 cents, payable September 1 to stock of record August 20.

* * *

International Combustion Engineering Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of record September 15.

* * *

John Van Nostrand Dorr, president of the Dorr Company, New York, arrived at New York from Southampton on Tuesday aboard the White Star liner *Olympic*.

* * *

Mathieson Alkali Works declared regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common stock and $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable October 1 to stock of record September 17.

* * *

Grasselli Chemical Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable September 1 to stock of record August payable September 29 to stock of record September 15.

* * *

Albert T. Hicks, of Daniel M. Hicks, Inc., dealers in paper mill supplies, of 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, has returned to duty after spending an enjoyable vacation at Shelter Island.

* * *

Samuel Reich, for many years one of the owners and officers of the Brooklyn Standard Bag Company, manufacturers of paper bags, has sold out his interest in the company, and withdrawn from its management.

* * *

J. A. Kavanagh, statistician of the American Paper and Pulp Association, has returned to headquarters after visiting the wall paper mills in Northern New York and Canada in connection with the development of the statistical service of the association.

* * *

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, is back at his desk after a three months inspection trip, during which he visited approximately thirty pulp and paper mills in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Maine. Mr. Kellogg was accompanied by his son, Gifford.

* * *

Importers filed with the United States Customs Court during July, 1928, 5,543 protests covering all classes of merchandise. Since January 1, 1928, a total of 43,335 protests have been filed. It is estimated that the 50,000 mark will have been exceeded in the early fall. This means a vast accumulation of customs litigation for the court to handle during the fall and winter season.

* * *

If Commander Richard E. Byrd and his cohorts succeed in reaching the South Pole, Adirondack Bond, a watermarked product of the International Paper Company, New York, will have played its part in making the expedition a success. The International Paper Company contributed a quantity of the paper to Commander Byrd and at his instruction it was converted into log books, office forms and radio forms in the printing plant operated by Lehmaier & Bro., 295 Lafayette street, New York.

National Fuels Meeting at Cleveland Sept. 17

The Second National Fuels Meeting will be held in the Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on September 17 to 20, inclusive, under the auspices of the Fuels Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The registration headquarters will open early on the morning of Monday, September 17, 1928, and at 11 o'clock Thomas T. Baker, President of Carnegie Institute of Technology, will deliver the address, marking the official opening.

Following the ideals laid down at the First National Meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., last October, the sessions scheduled for the remaining periods of the meeting will continue the campaign to effect a better understanding of our fuel situation and to aid in the conservation and more economical utilization of our fuel resources. Only by a periodical review of avtivities and continued effort to push into the unknown is man able to progress in the world of engineering or any other field of endeavor. It is the knowledge of this fact that has guided the program committee of the Fuels Division of the A. S. M. E. and the committee of general arrangement at Cleveland, in the preparation of the excellent program scheduled for this meeting.

The first technical session will be held Monday afternoon, September 17. A session on fuel characteristics, papers on the constitution and classification of coal and fuel and their flame characteristics with reference to combustion values and furnace space requirements, will be presented. A parallel session will be devoted to three general subjects with papers on progress toward direct firing of boilers with producer gas, Texas lignite as fuel for power plant boilers, and washing and preparation of coal.

Sessions on industrial applications of fuels, heat transfer, powdered fuel, and a general session will mark the second day's activities. In the Industrial Session papers dealing with the relative values of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels; industrial furnace efficiency, economic considerations and the use of fuels in tunnel kilns, are scheduled. The Heat transfer session offers treatments of the present tendency of boiler water conditioning and recent developments and improvements in the baffling of vertical boilers. The powdered fuel experts will have their first inning of this subject in the afternoon session. The present state of the art of collecting dust from chimney gases in powdered fuel installations and the unit system of coal pulverizers will be treated, and the general session will suggest the possible avenues of productive research and will discuss the determination of economic value in the selection of power plant equipment.

Wednesday will be occupied with sessions on refractories and stokers, a session on marine practice, a session on central station methods and progress and a series of papers treating with the fuel problems confronting the railroad men. In the first mentioned session boiler furnace refractories and stoker advantages and difficulties will be treated. The marine session has three papers scheduled, these to deal with as many methods of firing, namely, pulverized coal firing, stoker firing and oil firing of marine boilers. Developments in recent design of stoker fired equipment, progress in central station use of pulverized coal and the present status of furnace and burner design as affected by the use of pulverized fuel, will be submitted for discussion in the central station session. Those interested in the railroad angle of the fuel problem will find much of interest in the papers covering railway practices in the utilization and conservation of coal, the selection and use of fuels in locomotive practice, the relative values of different sizes of the same fuel in locomotive service and railway practices in the conservation of coal.

The final day of the meeting will be devoted entirely to smoke abatement. Two of the authors presenting papers last year are scheduled to continue the discussion, and in addition, there are two authors who will disclose the results of their observations of damage due to smoke and smoke abatement methods.

READY FOR DELIVERY

Revised Edition of Paper Testing Methods

Microscopical, Chemical and Physical Processes and Apparatus Employed

ILLUSTRATED

Prepared by the **Committee on Paper Testing**
of the Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry

CONTENTS

List of Illustrations

I. General Information

1. Purpose
2. Paper Purchase Specifications
3. Groups of Methods
4. Records and Reports
5. Sampling, Official Method
6. Tolerances

II. Microscopical Examination

1. Determination of Fiber Composition
   a. Official Method
   b. Dot Method (Tentative)
   c. Alternative Methods
   d. Discussion of Manipulation
   e. Special Stains
2. Classification of Papermaking Fibers
3. Degree of Beating
4. Specks or Dirt in Paper
5. Starch

III. Physical Testing

1. Influence of Hydrometric State
   a. Temperature and Humidity (Absolute and Relative)
   b. Control of Relative Humidity
   c. Effects Produced by Changes in Hydrometric State
   d. Official Conditioning Method
2. Machine Direction, Official Method
3. Wire or Felt Side
4. Weight of Paper
   a. Official Method
   b. Balances and Scales
   c. Conversion Factors
5. Bursting Strength
   a. Description
   b. Official Method
   c. Ratio
6. Thickness, Official Method
7. Bulk
8. Folding Endurance
   a. General Information
   b. Official Method
   c. Calibration
   d. M.I.T. Folding Tester
9. Tensile Breaking Strength
   a. Description
   b. Official Method
   c. Wet Tensile Strength
10. Tearing Strength, Official Method
11. Wet Rub
12. Air Resistance or Porosity
13. Degree of Sizing
    a. Degree of Internal Sizing
    b. Degree of Surface Sizing
14. Water Resistance
    a. Definition
    b. Bureau of Standards Ground Glass Method
    c. Method of A. R. Harvey
15. Grease Resistance
16. Penescope
17. Absorption
    a. Strip
    b. Pipette
    c. Total Absorption
    d. Blotting Test
18. Opacity
19. Gloss
20. Surface Texture
21. Volumetric Composition
22. Conducting Particles
23. Extractor and Friction Cleaner
24. Retention of Filler
25. Expansion and Contraction of Paper
    a. Schopper Expansion Tester
    b. Davis's Description
    c. A Simple Procedure
    d. Expansion of Boards
26. Color
27. Stiffness

IV. Chemical Analysis

1. Official Method for Quantitative Determination of Moisture in Paper
2. Official Method for Quantitative Determination of Ash in Paper
3. Official Method for Analysis of Mineral Filler in Paper
4. Official Method for Analysis of Mineral Coating of Paper
5. Official Method for Determination of Amount of Coating of Mineral Coated Paper
6. Official Method for Qualitative Determination of Casein in Paper
7. Official Method for Qualitative Determination of Rosin in Paper
8. Official Method for Quantitative Determination of Rosin in Paper
9. Official Method for Qualitative Determination of Nitrogenous Proteinaceous Materials in Paper
10. Official Method for Quantitative Determination of Proteinaceous Nitrogen in Paper
11. Official Method for Qualitative Determination of Starch in Paper
12. Official Method for Quantitative Determination of Starch in Paper
13. Official Method for Quantitative Determination of Active Sulphur in Paper
14. Official Method for Quantitative Determination of Paraffin in Paraffined Paper
15. Coloring Matter
16. Tests for Special Materials
17. Free Acid in Paper

Price $3.00, Delivery Charges Prepaid

Published by **THE LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., INC.**
10 EAST 39th STREET **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Obtainable from the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry
18 East 41st Street, New York

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1872

Henry J. Berger
Editor

Ronald G. Macdonald
Editor Technical Section

Herbert J. Laughton
Assistant Editor

Thomas J. Burke, C. A.
Editor Cost Section

Reginald Trautschold, M. E.
Power Engineering Consultant

Member A. B. C. Audit Bureau of Circulations

Vol. LXXXVII New York, Aug. 30 No. 9

W. F. WHITING IN THE CABINET

The numerous friends in the paper industry throughout the country of Mr. William F. Whiting were gratified to learn of his appointment last week by President Coolidge as Secretary of Commerce to succeed Secretary Hoover, recently resigned to accept the Republican nomination for the presidency. As the news came just before the time of going to press, it was possible only briefly to announce the appointment in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL at that time.

Mr. Whiting has been appointed to a difficult position. The position will be especially arduous to fill as it has been administered with such distinction for the past seven years by Mr. Hoover. Mr. Whiting's friends in the paper industry feel sanguine, however, that the Department of Commerce under his administration will be continued on the same high plane that has brought it into prominence during Mr. Hoover's term. of office.

A son of the old Bay State, which also gave to the nation and the paper industry the late Hon. Murray Crane, who by a strange coincidence also manufactured the same high grade of papers as Mr. Whiting, the new Secretary of Commerce, although he has not previously been greatly interested in political life, has behind him a background that should make for success in his new position.

He is a graduate of Amherst College, the president's own Alma Mater, and all his life has been actively connected with the Whiting Paper Company, succeeding his father as the president of that company. This concern now operates two paper mills in Holyoke, Mass., and is just about to start a third in that city.

Its fine papers are known throughout the world.

In the event of Mr. Hoover's success at the polls, Mr. Whiting would probably stand in line for retention of his official duties as commerce head should he desire to continue service for the Government.

The PAPER TRADE JOURNAL congratulates Mr. Whiting on his appointment to his high office and does not hesitate to assert that his selection by President Coolidge to succeed Mr. Hoover in this difficult position will prove eminently satisfactory.

A CHALLENGE TO CHEMISTRY

Our 10,000,000 tons of agricultural wastes, such as cornstalks, corncobs, grain straws, sugar-cane bagasse, cottonseed and peanut hulls, and other substances produced annually on the farms of the United States formed the topic for the serious consideration of chemists at the Evanston meeting of the Institutes of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society, says Dr. Henry G. Knight of the United States Department of Agriculture. Doctor Knight, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, who presided over the conference on "researches of immediate urgency in the utilization of agricultural products" said the consensus of the conference was that fundamental research in the chemistry of agricultural products is highly desirable for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the properties of chemical compounds which may be produced from raw materials supplied by agriculture. The chemists were of the opinion that such researches are properly the function of the State and Federal Governments.

"In order to make use economically of the great volume of farm byproducts which are now farm wastes," said Doctor Knight, "the chemists believe it essential that fundamental research reveal the facts of the chemistry of the carbohydrates, the cellulose, the pentosans, and lignin.

"The millions of tons of lignin and other organic material from the wood pulp industry, now poured into streams where it pollutes the waters and kills the fish, furnish only one example of a material for which chemists should find commercial use, and in which immediate and extended research is needed.

"The chemist," Doctor Knight continued, "looks upon the products of agriculture as the raw materials to be worked up by industry to obtain their hidden values, which, in turn, would decrease present wastes and relieve the farmer to some extent by widening the market and stabilizing the demand for his products. For example, sugar-cane bagasse, which ordinarily is useful only as a fuel, is worked up by industry into wall board and other products Doctor Knight expressed particular approval of the Institute of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society as an organization which deserves encouragement, both because it affords an opportunity for chemists to discuss their problems, and also because the Institute calls to public attention the relation of science to everyday life, and emphasizes scientific contributions to our National progress.

PAPER SPECIFICATION CHANGES

Several important changes and additions are under consideration it developed after the first meeting recently of the Committee on Paper Specifications appointed by the Joint Committee on Printing to prepare specifications for paper for the Government for the next fiscal year.

It is planned to modify the specifications for envelopes by adding a folding endurance requirement in the specifications for all kraft, white writing, bond and ledger paper envelopes. It is proposed to eliminate the rope manila grade of envelopes and jackets and replace the same with high finish sulphite manila stock cooked by the slow indirect sulphite process.

It is also proposed to include a specification for an all rag high grade book paper, wove or laid, of the most serviceable and durable quality. Paper of this quality has not heretofore

been included in the schedule, but has been purchased in the past for the printing of important and valuable publications.

Probably the most important matter under consideration by the committee is the elimination of the bursting strength requirement from all paper specifications in which the folding endurance requirement is also specified. This matter was discussed at considerable length by the committee last year, but owing to lack of time for full consideration and a difference of opinion among the paper manufacturers no change was made.

The Specification Committee invites paper and envelope manufacturers to submit their views on these questions to Ansel Wold, Clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Duty on Canadian Fine Paper

EDITOR OF PAPER TRADE JOURNAL:

Montreal, Que., August 27, 1928.

My attention has been called to a statement in your issue of August 9, made in connection with a report of the transfer of the Lincoln Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., to new ownership, which is somewhat misleading and is calculated to put the fine paper industry of Canada in an erroneous position with those who do not know the facts. Your article, in effect, states that the fine paper manufacturers of Canada enjoy a "heavy protection" of from 25 to 35 per cent as well as a high import sales tax, and infers that they are making more than a reasonable profit because of this fact. This is not the case.

In the first place, Canadian manufacturers of paper reap no special benefit from the sales tax since the tax is imposed upon domestic and imported goods alike. When it comes to the protection afforded by the Canadian tariff, investigation will show that the duty on imported paper is not as stated in your article. The Canadian Tariff provides for three rates of duty—preferential, intermediate and general. The first-named applies to imports from the United Kingdom, whence comes much of the imported paper which Canadian manufacturers have to compete with. The duty under this classification ranges from 15 to 22½ per cent. A considerable number of items come in free. The intermediate tariff, which applies in numerous instances, ranges from "free" to 32½ per cent, and the general tariff from "free" to 25 per cent, a few items, mostly specialties, carrying 35 per cent.

Book and other grades of paper when imported for use in the production of farm journals and periodicals of a general character may be brought into Canada at what amounts to a duty of 3 per cent if from the United Kingdom and of 5 per cent if from any other country, since a rebate of 80 per cent of the collectible duty is allowed on such imports when they are used for the purpose stated. A large volume of paper is imported into Canada under this provision.

Compared with the protection afforded to the American paper manufacturers by the United States Tariff, the advantage enjoyed by the Canadian paper manufacturer by reason of the tariff is almost negligible. Paragraph 1305 of the U. S. Tariff, covering paper which is covered by clauses 198-198A, of the Canadian Tariff, affords a fair basis of comparison. The Canadian duty is 17½ per cent under the British Preference, 32½ per cent under the Intermediate and 35 per cent under the General, with the 80 per cent rebate, already referred to, allowed to publishers. The United States tariff on the same grade of papers is 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem, which amounts to 50 per cent at least specific duty which, with 15 per cent more, would make it about 65 per cent. Greaseproof and imitation parchment papers carry a duty of 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent which would amount to about 65 per cent. Baryta Coated or Photographic paper 3 cents and 15 per cent. (Under clause 188 of the Canadian tariff these goods enter free of duty). Printing paper, ¼ cent and 10 per cent ad valorem. This covers supercalendered book and printing paper. United States Tariff Paragraph 1307 covering Writing Paper, Bristol Board, etc., provides for a duty of 3 cents a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem which, on most items affected, would amount to a duty of 65 to 75 per cent.

In thus calling attention to the marked difference between the protection afforded American paper manufacturers and that enjoyed by their Canadian confreres no invidious comparison is intended. It is merely desired to correct the impression, which might be gathered from the article in question, that Canadian paper manufacturers enjoy undue advantages under the Canadian tariff and that their prosperity, assuming it to exist, is due to the fostering hand of a paternal government.

Furthermore, if consideration be given to the very restricted domestic market available to the Canadian paper manufacturer, as compared with the American or British, it will be seen that the amount of protection afforded him by the Canadian Tariff law amounts to very little indeed and that, instead of making fabulous profits, as might be inferred from a reading of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL'S article, Canadian paper manufacturers are obliged to "hew to the line" every closely in order to "get by" at all.

The foregoing, of course, refers only to the book and writing and fine paper industry and does not apply to news print paper which occupies a class of its own.

EDWARD BECK, Secretary,
Canadian Pulp and Paper Association

H. J. Desmond Takes Entire Charge of Keyes Plant

WATERVILLE, Me., August 27, 1928.—Herbert J. Desmond, who has been with the Keyes Fibre Company since the erection of the pulp mill in Shawmut in 1920, which construction he supervised, has been appointed general superintendent of the company and will be in charge of all the manufacturing operations of the company at the Waterville plant. This is one of the many changes that is being made by the company since the new organization which took charge a year ago.

This change also makes several other changes in the mill, with Theodore Beaulieu going to Shawmut plant to be superintendent in charge; Charles D. Estes, the assistant superintendent of the main plant was made superintendent, and Fred Staples becomes master mechanic in charge of maintenance and repairs at the Waterville plant. These gentlemen will make all their reports to Mr. Desmond, and they are all responsible to him for the operation of their respective departments.

Mr. Desmond, the new general superintendent, became associated with the Keyes Fibre Company in 1920, when he took charge of the erecting of the plant's pulp mill in Shawmut, and has been in charge of the mill since.

He was associated with many of the larger manufacturing companies prior to his new position, as superintendent of construction work and was with the Great Northern Paper Co., International Paper Co., and several large manufacturing companies.

He has made his home in Shawmut, coming there from Skowhegan, and he plans to move his family to this city in the fall.

Mr. Desmond is a member of the Northeastern Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association.

B. A. Williamson, who has been connected with the Keyes Fibre Company since its organization about thirty years ago, will sever his connections with the manufacturing department on Aug. 22, to engage in special work for the company. He will retain his present office and will be available for consultation regarding present or new methods to all members of the organization at any time when he may be reached at his office, and the hours are indefinite and at his option.

Mr. Williamson in his new position will carry on experimental or developing work for the improvement of machinery or other equipment in the company.

KALBFLEISCH gives coverage for Chemical Needs

Modern paper manufacture is conducted along lines which eliminate waste of time and effort. Sources of chemical supply must be equally competent.

Kalbfleisch qualifies in every particular.... including the very important feature of strategic plant locations. The six Kalbfleisch plants are close to raw material sources . . . close to every paper making center . . . close to you . . . as reference to the map reveals.

This well planned grouping of plants gives extra vitality and meaning to the Kalbfleisch conception of service.

Kalbfleisch Chemicals Include— ALUM (*both Commercial and Iron Free*) CASEIN (*Domestic and Imported*) ROSIN SIZE SALT CAKE CHINA CLAY GLAUBER'S SALT SODA ASH SULPHATE OF SODA MURIATIC ACID SATIN WHITE SULPHURIC ACID AMMONIA NITRIC ACID

Plants:
ERIE, PA.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN

The KALBFLEISCH *Corporation*

200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Plants:
ELIZABETH, N. J.
DE QUINCY, LA.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Section of the
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH WORK IN MILL ENGINEERING AND THE CHEMISTRY OF PAPER, CELLULOSE AND PAPER-MAKING FIBERS GENERALLY; IT AIMS TO PROVIDE MEANS FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS AMONG ITS MEMBERS IN ORDER THAT PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE MAY BE MADE MORE EFFICIENT AND IMPROVED ALONG TECHNICAL LINES.

Edited by
RONALD G. MACDONALD, Secretary

Kress Process for Bleaching Kraft Pulp

Kraft is the designation applied to exceptionally strong pulp produced by alkaline cooking (usually by the sulphate process) of wood, digestion being stopped before the wood has been completely delignified. Owing to the manner in which it is produced, the fiber is very strong and is particularly suitable for the manufacturer of wrapping papers. On the other hand, it is always of a more or less dark brown color, and as the ordinary bleaching process cannot reduce the color beyond a yellow shade without seriously impairing the yield and strength, it was not possible up till now to take advantage of its strength for the manufacture of strong white papers.

Dr. Otto Kress, formerly in charge of the Pulp and Paper Division of the United States Forest Products Laboratory and now with the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, after a thorough investigation of the problem has devised a multiple-stage bleaching process whereby kraft pulp can be bleached to a satisfactory white without unduly reducing the yield or impairing the strength of the fiber. It consists essentially in giving a preliminary oxidizing bleaching treatment followed by a reducing bleach, and two patents have been granted to him by the United States Patent Office for two different modifications of the process, namely, No. 1,651,530 of December 6th and No. 1,645,061 of October 11th, 1927.

No. 1,645,061

Preliminary Bleaching

The preliminary bleaching of the pulp is preferably (although not necessarily) effected by the two-stage method; that is to say, two-thirds of the bleaching powder is added to the pulp to be bleached and on exhaustion of the bleach and after the washing out of the bleach residues, the final one-third of the total bleaching powder required is added, and after it has been allowed to act, the pulp is washed by any of the well known methods to remove bleach residues and decomposition products. To prevent this preliminary bleaching from seriously impairing the strength of the pulp, the use of acids, high temperatures and large amounts of bleaching powder should be avoided. From 300 to 600 pounds of bleaching powder per ton of dry pulp, depending on the desired degree of whiteness of the final product, may be employed, but with the relatively higher amounts, the two-stage method of bleaching should be used to avoid materially impairing the strength of the pulp.

Final Bleaching

After the pulp has been preliminarily bleached, it may receive the final bleaching in either of the following ways: (1) The pulp at a consistency of 5 to 15 per cent is treated with preferably from 90 to 150 pounds of sodium bisulphite per ton of dry pulp, the stock being agitated to secure most effective action of the bleaching agent, for a period of at least 24 hours. After it has reached the proper degree of whiteness, the stock may be put over any well known type of wet machine to separate the pulp and water and make it into laps. (2) Preferably, the already partially bleached and washed pulp is run over a wet machine, and after the lap has been formed or while it is being formed on the winding roll of the wet machine, it is sprayed with a solution of sodium bisulphite, at a concentration of about 25 pounds of bisulphite to 30 gallons of water, about 60 to 90 pounds of the salt being used per ton of dry pulp. If a Rogers wet machine (or other type giving the pulp in sheet instead of lap form) is used, the bleaching solution may be sprayed on the sheet as it leaves the machine.

Preferably, after treatment with sodium bisulphite in either of the ways above described, the pulp is stored in laps for several days, up to a maximum of a week, and becomes brighter and lighter in color, since the bisulphite is a reducing bleach and requires an appreciable length of time for its most effective action. It not only acts as a reducing bleach, but it combines directly also with certain groups, such as the aldehyde and ketone groups, present in the partially bleached pulp and produces colorless compounds. If desired, instead of storing the treated pulp in laps, it may be run from the wet machine into storage tanks, allowed to remain for a suitable length of time (say from 18 to 24 hours) to enable the sodium bisulphite to complete the bleaching action, and from the storage tanks run direct to the beaters and then to the paper machine.

The speed of the bleaching action of the bisulphite solution may be increased and a better color more readily produced, if a relatively small amount of zinc dust, preferably about 1 pound for 500 pounds of sodium bisulphite, is added to the solution. The zinc dust reduces the sodium bisulphite and produces a more efficient bleaching agent.

The process may also be modified by omitting the preliminary treatment with bleaching powder or other chlorine oxidizing bleach, the treatment being otherwise carried out as described above. While the results obtained are not as satisfactory if a very bright stock is desired, the characteristic brown color of the original pulp can be removed and a lighter colored stock produced. Such partially bleached pulp may be satisfactorily used for the manufacture of some grades of paper, and particularly for certain colored papers in which the brightness of the shade is of importance.

No. 1,651,530

The process consists in first bleaching the pulp in the ordinary way with a chlorine bleaching agent, preferably bleaching powder, the amount used being such as to produce the maximum bleaching effect that can be obtained without seriously impairing the strength or reducing the yield of pulp. The partially bleached pulp is then

subjected to the action of a reducing bleaching agent containing a sulphite radical, and finally, after washing the pulp, it is subjected to a further treatment with a relatively small amount of a chlorine agent, preferably bleaching powder again. The process is thus carried out in three stages which, when applied to kraft pulp, is preferably conducted as follows:

First Stage

The pulp is bleached with the requisite amount of bleaching powder to produce a light yellow color without seriously injuring the characteristic strength and toughness of kraft and without materially reducing the yield. For most purposes, from 15 to 30 per cent of bleaching powder (based on the dry weight of the pulp) containing 35 per cent of available chlorine will be suitable. For medium cooked stock, however, from 18 to 23 per cent of bleaching powder will usually be used. If sufficient time and the necessary equipment are available, a saving in bleaching powder and a somewhat better result can be produced if this initial bleaching is carried out in two stages.

Second Stage

After exhaustion of the chlorine bleaching agent in the first stage, the pulp is treated with from 2 to 5 per cent of sodium sulphite, equivalent to 40 to 100 pounds per ton of dry pulp. After subjecting the pulp to the action of the bisulphite for about one hour, it is well washed to remove the decomposition products and any excess of bisulphite which may be present. The bisulphite can be added without washing out the bleach residues from the first stage of the treatment, but slightly better results are attained if these products are first removed by washing. The bisulphite treatment removes the yellow color due to the chlorinated products that are formed in the first stage of the bleaching and which cannot readily be removed by direct treatment with bleaching powder or an equivalent chlorine bleaching agent. Such removal of the color of the chlorinated products is thought to be effected partially by the reduction of such products by the bisulphite and partially by the combination of the bisulphite with them.

Third Stage

The stock is now washed and is subjected to a final treatment with a small amount of the chlorine bleaching agent, say 1 to 5 per cent of bleaching powder by weight of the original dry stock. Usually, about 3 per cent will be found to produce satisfactory results when employing the ordinary forms of bleachers. On exhaustion of the bleaching powder used in this final stage, the stock is washed and handled in the usual way.

It is found that by this process a good white color can be produced with a medium-cooked kraft pulp with a loss in strength of only 8 to 12 per cent and a loss in yield of only about 3 to 5 per cent, while the usual method of bleaching when applied to the same grade of pulp to reduce the color to a very light manila reduces the strength by 30 per cent or more and the yield by about 10 per cent.—A.P.-C.

Junior Chemist Wanted for Forest Products Laboratory

Applications should be filed before September 4, 1928, for candidacy for a position as junior chemist at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. The examination will cover general chemistry and physics and an optional subject such as analytical, organic, advanced inorganic, or physical chemistry. The salary to start will be $2,000 per year. Make application to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Ask for Application Blank No. 191.

Oregon Pulp & Paper Co. Doubles Capacity

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PORTLAND, Ore., August 23, 1928.—The Oregon Pulp and Paper Company's plant at Salem is working at full capacity since doubling its capacity recently. According to Fred W. Leadbetter, president of the company, a ready sale is found for the entire output of the plant and the paper market looks good.

Executives Attention!

Your employees who are members of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry are identified with an association which is striving to improve your operation, better your product, lower your costs and in general improve the standing of your industry.

They are all benefitted by contacts with their fellow workers and by the stimulation which comes from interchange of ideas and by keeping abreast of the developments in the industry. You will do them a great service and you will profit greatly by having them in attendance at the Fall Meeting to be held in Wausau, Wisconsin, on September 25th, 26th and 27th.

It is hardly necessary to give the program of papers and entertainment as this will appear shortly in the Journal. Enough to say that this meeting is going to be filled with ideas, with mill visits and with opportunities for contacts and discussions which will send your men back to their work with new interest and enthusiasm.

Make arrangements now to have them go to this meeting as it will be the biggest and best the Association has ever had.

E. C. TUCKER, *President.*

P. H. GLATFELTER
R. G. MACDONALD
H. O. KEAY
R. H. LAFTMAN
B. T. MCBAIN
M. A. KRIMMEL
E. R. LOW
ALLEN ABRAMS
W. G. MACNAUGHTON

Pulp-Grinder Control Reduces Paper Costs*

By Adolph F. Meyer[1]

Waste serves no man. In the final analysis, the elimination of waste is the primary source of progress. Instead of attacking the problem of living by means of his hands, as primitive man did, civilized man conserves his limited physical powers and puts his mind at work to coax from old Mother Nature the power genii to do the hard physical work for him. The ways and means of putting these power genii to work efficiently and economically constitute one of the largest fields of man's present activities.

In the production of paper as in all other fields much attention has recently been given to the elimination of waste in all its forms: waste of human life and limb, waste of human effort, and waste of nature's forces and materials. The author will deal primarily with means for reducing paper costs through the conservation and more economical utilization of nature's forces.

For every ton of news print produced about 2400 hp-hr. of power is consumed. Power may be conserved in the production of the groundwood constituting about three-fourths of the news print, and the cost of power used in all the pulp and paper mill operations may be reduced by lowering peak demands and filling in the valleys.

Control of Waterwheel-Driven Grinders

When groundwood is produced with waterwheel-driven grinders, it is essential to maintain the most efficient waterwheel speeds. At first, pressure regulating valves were used. Next, attempts were made to govern by means of centrifugal pumps driven from the turbine shaft. When the speed increased, the pump produced higher pressures, and vice versa. With this type of installation a small measure of control was secured. At least, runaway speeds and the complete stopping of the line were prevented.

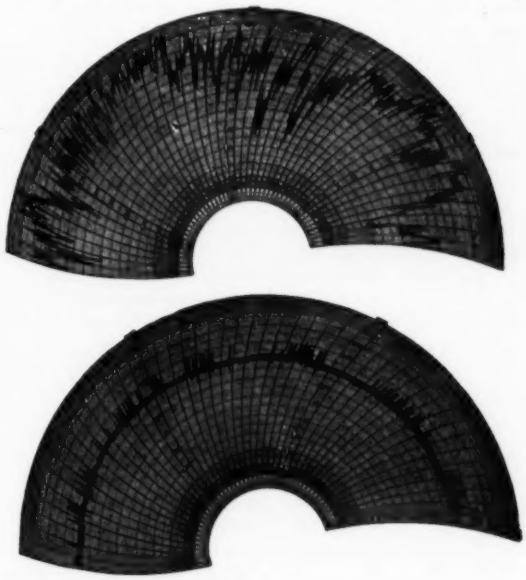


FIG. 1

Typical Tachometer Charts. Showing speed of waterwheel-driven pulp grinders before and after installation of Meyer governor.

Were it not for the fact that the water pressure in the grinder cylinders does not represent the effective pressure of the wood against the grindstone and that the number of pockets in use, the size and character of wood ground, the grindstone surface, and the head and gate opening all vary from time to time, pumps driven from the turbine shaft could have performed a better job of speed control. Today over three-quarters of all the ground-wood produced with hand-fed pocket grinders is produced with grinders controlled by Meyer governors. These governors not only force the waterwheels to run at the desired speed, but they permit a degree of control over the quality of the pulp produced that can be secured in no other way.

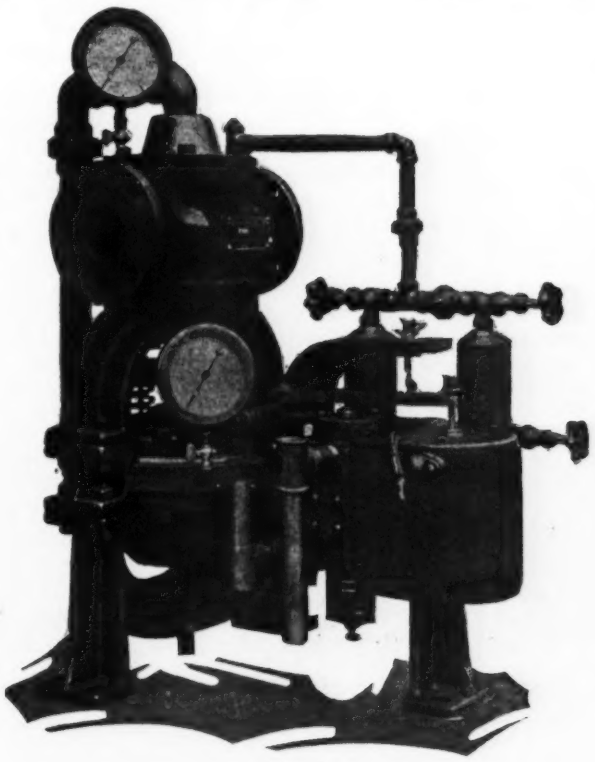


FIG. 2

Meyer Load Regulator for Motor-Driven Pulp Grinders.

The final test of whether the ground wood produced is suitable for a given paper is not the blue glass, the freeness tester, the microscope, or the lantern, however useful or necessary these and other pieces of test apparatus may be, but the paper machine; and the final test of the paper made by that machine is the printing press. This, however, does not mean that unfavorable conditions in the printing establishments may not ruin the best paper.

The extent to which Meyer governors have come into use in the mills grinding pulp for news, hanging, catalog, tissue, and book papers in the United States and Canada is in itself proof of the fact that they facilitate the economical production of the desired kind of groundwood.

The Meyer speed regulator for waterwheel-driven grinders was designed for the severe conditions of the grinder room. Those who are familiar with the slop and the dirt of the average pulp mill realize that it is no engine room or hydro station.

* For presentation at the Summer Meeting, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn., August 27 to 30, 1928, of the A.S.M.E.

[1] Member TAPPI. Consulting Engineer, Meyer Governor Co.

This governor is driven by roller chain because in many mills water is continually dripping or even flowing on the drive, making the use of a belt impracticable. Although essentially the governor is extremely simple, yet the details of the design are of the utmost importance since it is a "functional" rather than a "relay" type of machine. An increase in the speed of the waterwheel driving the pulp grinders increases the speed of a rotor producing fluid pressure in a closed chamber, and vice versa. This pressure acting on a large disk and diaphragm produces a force of about 1200 lb., which takes the place of the ordinary hand wheel in adjusting the pressure regulating valve of the governor for a higher or a lower presure as the speed increases or decreases. By proper attention to details it has been possible to produce large pressure changes with small speed changes without causing hunting.

The valve of this governor is a patented design and is built of Hy-ten-sl bronze. It consists essentially of two sharp-edged, balanced disks closing on flat seats. Dirt will not cause binding. Dynamic effects are practically eliminated. And the valves close remarkably well even after two or three years of wear, when they should have the edges and seats redressed.

Since the governor must operate continuously and since maintenance of small machinery in the grinder room is usually rather lax, ball bearings, gears, and shafts are used that have a rated capacity of about 10 hp., even though the governors require only about half a horse power to operate them. These parts and their surrounding case, equivalent to the automobile transmission, are designed for an equivalent automobile life of over half a million miles. Each ball bearing is enclosed in a separate casing and supported by a large plain bearing which will come into action if the ball bearing accidentally fails or is not replaced when worn. No gear lubricant can come in contact with the ball bearings.

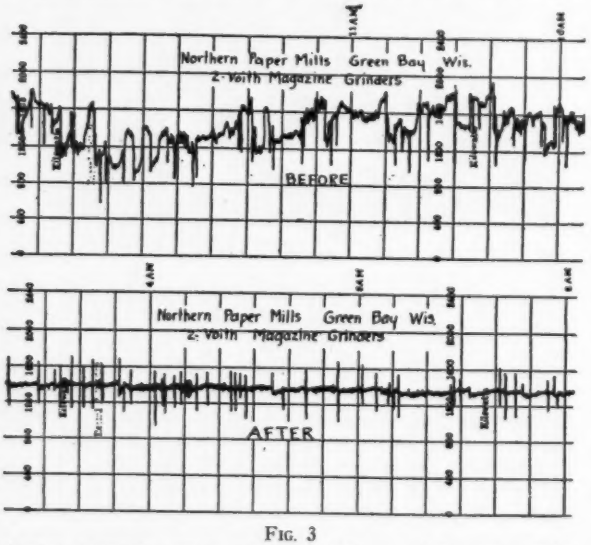


FIG. 3

Typical Wattmeter Charts. Showing load on grinder motor before and after installation of Meyer load regulator.

The 600-W used in the gear case is changed after the equivalent of about 25,000 miles of automobile life.

The rotor of the governor produces pressure through centrifugal action, but no space is provided which would permit vortex action, as in the centrifugal pump casing. The result is practically instantaneous action without inertia effects. It is sensitive to speed changes occurring several times a second.

Fig. 1 shows typical tachometer charts of the speed of waterwheel-driven pulp grinders before and after the installation of Meyer governors. Besides forcing the waterwheels to run at their most efficient speeds, and thereby increasing the pump output on an average by 10 per cent at no cost but the price of the wood ground, and with consequent reduction in paper cost, these governors also practically eliminate grindstone breakage with the accompanying danger to the men and damage to the grinders.

In most of the pulp mills now being built the grinders are driven by electric motors. Old waterwheel installations cannot economically be electrified except in those mills where the pulp cannot economically be pumped to the paper mill and freight charges are very high. Waterwheeds controlled by Meyer governors can deliver to the pulp grinders more power than the same wheels could deliver to electric generators because, by means of this governor, the waterwheel can be run at its most efficient speed for all heads

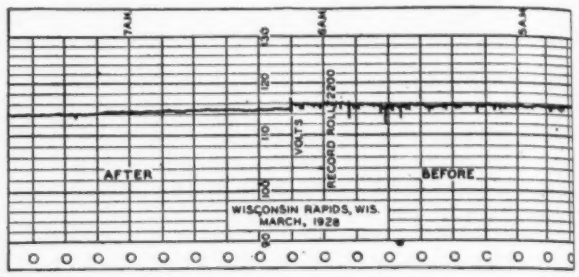


FIG. 4

Charts Showing Total Pulp and Paper Mill Load. Before and after installation of Meyer system of control.

and gate openings, instead of at constant speed at all times. In addition the losses in the generator, motor, and transmission line, and the fixed charges on the additional investment are eliminated. On the other hand, if the pulp cannot be pumped, the cost of lapping, shipping, and beating up again must be charged against the direct-driven installation. Moreover, slush pulp possesses certain advantages.

Types of Grinders

The ordinary pocket grinder requires 500 to 600 hp. to drive it. Usually one motor drives several grindstones. Most of the old grinders are fed by hand. The large ones, requiring about 1000 hp. each, are fed automatically. Either two pockets fed intermittently by hydraulic cylinders or one large pocket fed continuously by means of chains are used in these ginders. The latest development is the Read grinder, a mammoth machine with chain feed propelled by hydraulic cylinders controlled by a Meyer load regulator. A special chain construction is used on the side of the pockets to eliminate binding, and the direct hydraulic drive for the feed chains insures rapid follow-up capacity in case of slippage or readjustment in the wood.

Construction of Load Regulator

The Meyer load regulator is designed for uses on all types of pocket and hydraulic-feed grinders driven by motors. It maintains uniform motor load by varying the water pressure in the cylinders that force the wood against the grindstones. It is actuated by a large solenoid which exerts a normal pull of 6 to 8 lb. This pull is opposed by a spring by means of which the motor load is set for any desired value. The solenoid and spring oppose each other in pulling on a lever that operates a balanced pilot valve which controls the pressure-regulating valve of the governor and thereby the pressure of the wood against the grindstones. Since this regulator, like the speed regulator previously described, is of the "functional" as opposed to the "relay" type, the proportioning of the parts is of the utmost importance.

By reducing the travel of the plunger of the alternating-current solenoid to a few hundredths of an inch, the variation in pull with position of plunger is negatived. The vibration of the plunger keeps the several parts, that have only a few thousandths of an inch travel, from sticking. No contacts are used. The principal advantage of the "functional" as against the "relay" type of regulator is that the former makes a response proportional to the impulse, and action is practically instantaneous. A minor

TABLE 1
TYPICAL RESULTS SECURED IN CONTROLLING PULP AND PAPER MILL LOAD

1927	Average load, kw.	Peak load, kw.
Dec. 2	16,868	17,000
5	16,943	17,000
6	16,946	17,000
7	16,876	17,000
8	16,979	17,000
9	16,763	17,000
12	16,780	17,000
13	16,755	17,000
14	16,784	17,000
15	16,796	17,000
16	16,693	17,100
19	16,726	17,000
20	16,713	17,100
21	16,609	17,100
22	16,793	17,000
23	16,713	17,000
27	16,689	17,000
28	16,843	16,900
29	16,871	16,850
30	16,826	17,100
1928		
Jan. 3	16,868	17,000

The peak-load readings must be corrected for transformer efficiency by dividing by 0.9825. Missing records indicate holidays or other days on which the mill was shut down wholly or in part.

disadvantage is that there must always remain a small residual, uncorrected impulse, which is proportional to the response demanded. Otherwise there would be hunting.

Load Control Secured

Fig. 2 shows the Meyer load regulator, and Fig. 3 gives typical charts showing how the load curves from the grinder motors were straightened out through regulation. After uniform loads are maintained on the individual grinder motors, the cost of power, and therefore of the paper produced, can be still further reduced by distributing load changes necessitated by other processes in the pulp and paper mill, or variations in miscellaneous light and power or traction loads elsewhere in the system, among the grinder motors so as to keep the total system load constant from day to day. In one large installation the Meyer system of control increased the daily load factor from below 8 per cent to over 95 per cent. Peak loads were reduced from over 18,000 kw. to about 17,000 kw. Power is purchased on the basis of paying for an entire month at the rate of the highest five-minute demand during that month. The maximum demand is determined from a 4-in.-per-hr. total load chart, and any five-minute period as against successive five-minute periods is used. Such a procedure appears to the author unjustifiable from the view point of any reasonable interpretation of the basic principles underlying peak-load charges.

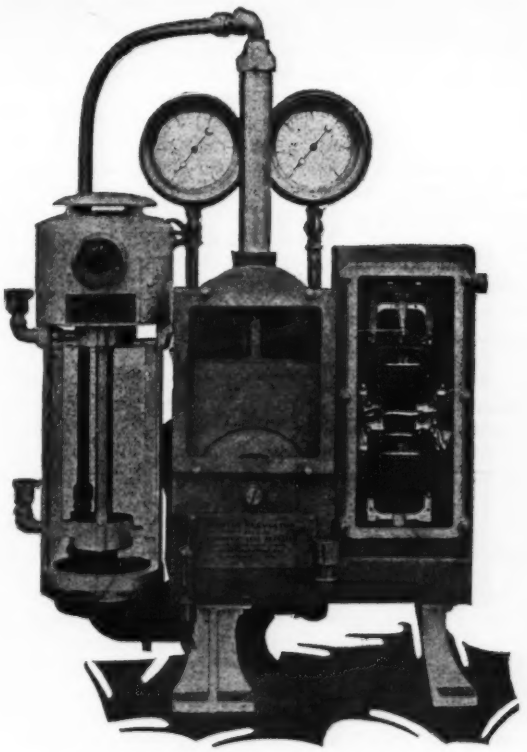


FIG. 6
Meyer Master Regulator for Maintaining Constant Total System Load.

What is the "probability" of random five-minute peaks from a number of plants on one system synchronizing?

Table 1 shows the average load and the five-minute peak load for each working day for a month in the mill referred to. The accuracy of control is attested by the fact that for ten days in succession the peak load was exactly 17,000 kw., as closely as it could

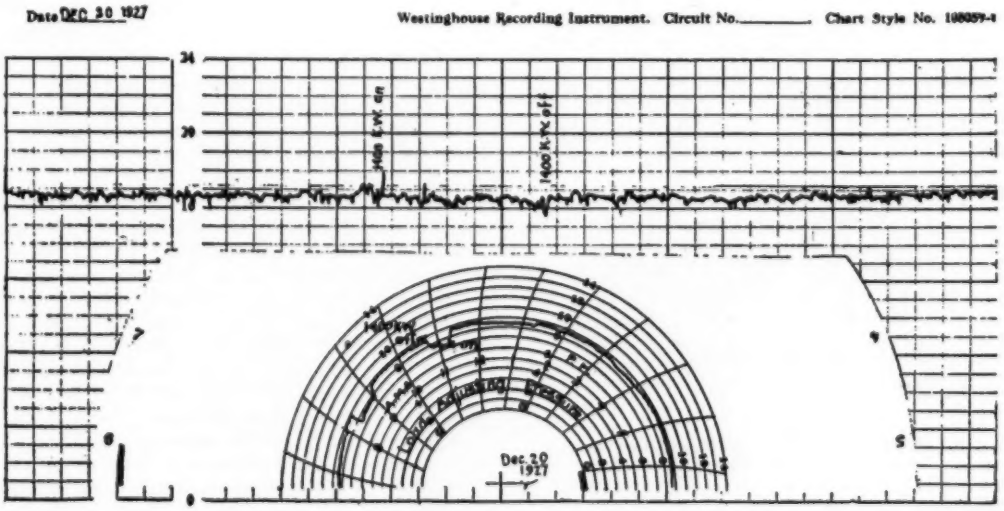


FIG. 5
Chart Showing How Master Regulator Maintained Constant Total Load. This was done by changing load adjusting pressure while 1400-kw. grinder unit was down for temporary repairs.

be determined from the record made on the large-scale chart.

Fig. 4 shows typical portions of total-load charts from this mill before and after the installation of the Meyer system of load control, consisting of regulators for the nine grinder motors and a master regulator for the total load.

Fig. 5 shows that the master regulator maintained a uniform total load while a 1400-kw. grinder unit was down for half an hour for repairs. It added one-eighth to the existing load on the other eight motors. The master regulator accomplished this by changing the pressure in the hydraulic load adjusters of the individual load regulators. In this particular instance the load on six banks of transformers, representing different amounts of power, is added up by six similar General Electric Co. watt elements and maintained constant. No electrical contacts or relays are used.

Construction of Master Regulator

The Meyer master regulator, illustrated in Fig. 6, combines all the advantages of the "functional" and "relay" types of mechanism without their disadvantages. The watt element, which measures the total mill load, is opposed by a spring. The tension of the spring is altered to change the total load. An arm on the shaft on the watt element is linked to the lower end of a small pendant tube flexibly connected to a source of water supply furnished by a small centrifugal pump. From the end of the tube isues a flat jet of water. When the load is normal, this jet passes between two knife edges and is led back to the pump. When the load is too high or too low, the tube is pulled to one side or the other by the watt element so that a portion of the jet is intercepted by the corresponding knife edge and reflected down a curved passageway to turn a small waterwheel clockwise or counter-clockwise. The greater the load change, and consequently the greater the portion of the jet which is deflected into the waterwheel, the faster the wheel will turn. It is therefore evident that the response of the mechanism is proportional to the momentary variation of the load from normal. On the other hand, the mechanism makes no response to the numerous severe load kicks of merely a split-

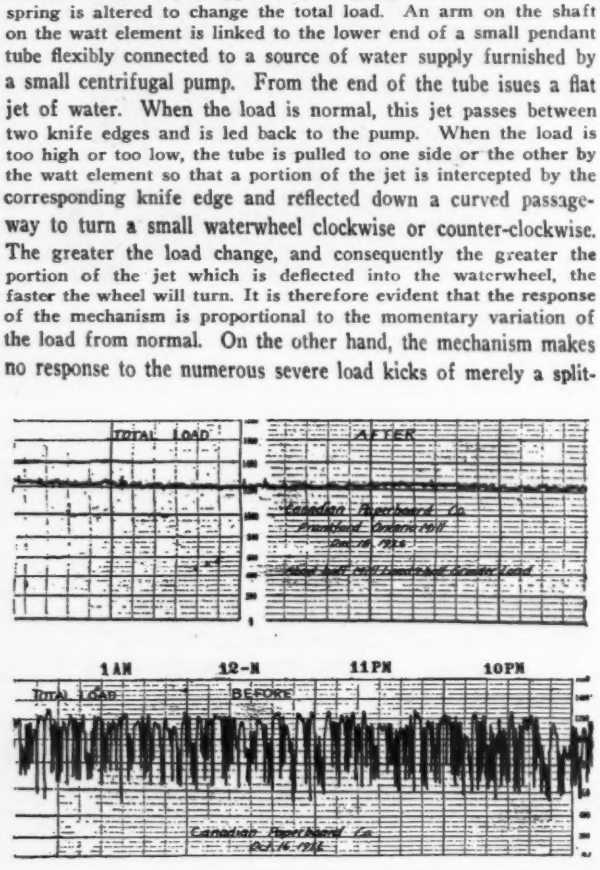


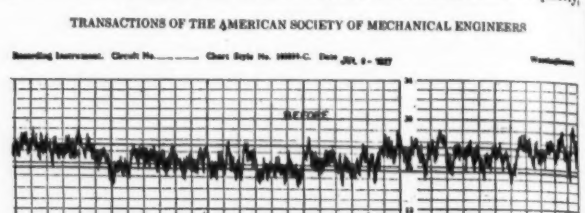
FIG. 7

Total System Load Maintained Constant and Water Power Conserved Through Pulp-Grinder Control.

second's duration that are characteristic of pulp-grinder loads. Yet there is no dashpot and no damping whatsoever.

By means of a gear train the power of the jet, which is really quite a husky one, is increased and used to adjust a pressure-regulating valve which maintains the required pressure in the hydraulic load adjusters of the individual load regulators, connected to the master regulator by a single line of copper tubing. Each load adjuster has a normal-load, maximum-load, and minimum-load setting which can be changed in a moment. In this way different motors may carry different loads and yet share in the load distributions made by the master regulator.

An interesting application of load control, and one that pays most excellent dividends, is illustrated in Fig. 7. The mill is a small one. The power required is supplied by a hydroelectric plant located on a stream where the available water must be utilized or it will waste over the dam. Before regulators were installed, considerable power went to waste, because if an attempt was made to keep the generators fully loaded, and then the mill or grinder load suddenly increased beyond the waterwheel capacity,



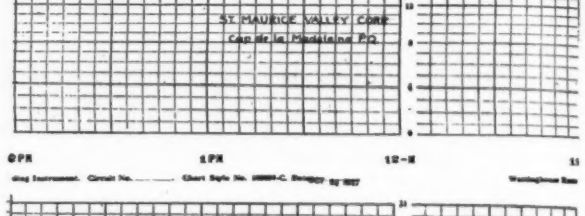


FIG. 8

Illustrating Improvement in Voltage Regulation.

the frequency would drop and most of the mill operatons were handicapped. The chart speaks for itself.

By merely turning a crank on the remote-control apparatus, the power-house operator half a mile from the mill sets the regulator from time to time to maintain more or less total load in accordance with the available water supply. Between such setttings the load regulator automatically supplies the mill with all the power required by it and puts the remainder on the grinder motor. The men feeding the grinders change the number of pockets in use from time to time so as to maintain the average grinding pressure desired.

The load kicks resulting from the pulling of pockets on grinders, for the purpose of refilling them with wood are often so severe as to cause undesirable voltage fluctuations. Fig. 8 shows a marked improvement in voltage regulation secured through the installation of Meyer load regulators. The principal reason why such improvement is possible is the unequaled speed of action of these machines. The readjustment required by the pulling of pocket-feeds is usually accomplished in about a second, and the accompanying load kick is absorbed by the inertia of the electric generators.

By maintaining a higher average load on the grinder motors, a correspondingly larger amount of pulp is produced with the same labor and the same machinery; hence overhead and labor costs are reduced. Experience has also demonstrated that when a uniform friction load is maintained in the pulp grinder a more uniform quality of pulp is produced and the power consumption per ton is reduced about 5 per cent.

Wiper Roll Improves Sheet Formation on Fourdrinier

In making paper on fast-running fourdrinier machines, such as are now almost universally being installed in new mills, particularly for making news print, difficulties are frequently experienced due to the formation of bubbles at the point where the stock discharges under the slice onto the wire, and these bubbles cause spots to appear in the finished sheet. Furthermore, the stock has a tendency to so arrange itself that the fibers lie in the direction of flow of the stock, which appreciably reduces the strength of the finished paper in the cross-machine direction.

With a view to eliminating or minimizing these defects, C. W. Valentine of the Bagley & Sewall Company, Watertown, N. Y., has devised a very simple attachment which can easily be applied to existing paper machines and for which he has been granted United States patent No. 1,656,766 of January 17, 1928.

In Fig. 1 stock from the head box (1) is delivered under the slice (2) onto the travelling wire (3), which passes over the usual breast roll (4), located beneath the slice, over table rolls (5) and suction boxes (6) by which the water is removed from the stock to form the sheet, and between couch rolls (7), finally returning to the breast roll by passing over wire rolls (8) and under stretch rolls (9).

A Wiper Roll

The elimination of the bubbles formed in the stock on the wire is obtained by means of a wiping action, provided by the roll (10), which shall be referred to as a wiper roll, this name having been selected as well expressing the function of this roll. It is mounted above the wire at a suitable point adjacent the slice, and is carried on a shaft (11) supported in bearings (12), which in turn is carried in a frame (13). The roll (10) extends across the wire and is provided with a number of projections shown in the form of fins (14) having thin edges which extend across the roll, pockets being formed between the fins. Preferably, the number of fins is such that several of them engage with the stock on the wire at the same time.

This wiper roll, which is preferably made of rubber, is driven at a predetermined peripheral speed which is slightly less than that of the wire and the stock on it. The roll is rotated in the direction of flow of the stock, and as each of the fins leaves the stock the surface of the fin has a wiping action on the stock surface, thus breaking down any bubbles that may be moving along on the surface of the stock. The means shown for driving the wiper roll consists of a pair of variable speed cones (15), (16), mounted in the frame (13), one of the cones, as (15), being connected to the shaft (11) of the wiper roll. The pulley (15) is driven from the pulley (16) by a belt (17), which can be shifted by means of a belt shifter (18) to vary the speed of the pulley (15). The pulley (16) may be driven from any suitable part of the machine, as by a belt (19) passing over a pulley (20) on the shaft of the cone (16) and a pulley (21) on a shaft (22) of a driving roll (23'), this roll being driven by the wire (3), which in turn is driven by the lower couch roll (7).

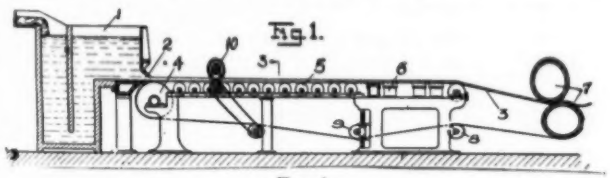
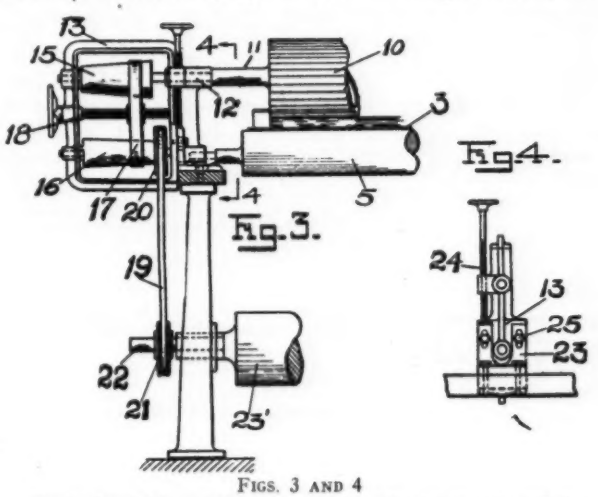


FIG. 1

Side Elevation, Partly in Section, of a Paper Machine to which the Invention has been Applied

In order to adjust the position of the wiper roll relative to the wire, the frame (13) is mounted so that it can have a sliding movement in brackets (23), this movement being effected by an adjusting screw (24) and the parts being held in adjusted position by bolts (25).



FIGS. 3 AND 4

Fig. 3—Detail View of the Mechanism for Adjusting the Wiper Roll
Fig. 4—Detail View Looking in the Direction of Arrows 4—4 of Fig. 3

Felting of Fibers Improved

The wiper roll also effects a slight mixing or puddling action of the stock on the wire, which overcomes the tendency of the stock to arrange itself lengthwise during the formation of the sheet. It will be observed that the roll is so constructed that several of the fins are in contact with the stock on the wire at the same time. As these fins are moving at a speed slightly lower than that of the stock on the wire, a slight checking or retarding action in the movement of the stock is effected. The fins enter the stock at the point marked (a) in Fig. 2, and because these fins move at a slightly slower speed than the stock there is a tendency of the stock to pile up behind the fins, this retarding action reaching its maximum at the center (b) of the roll, where the fins dip deepest into the stock. This slight checking or retarding of the stock causes an intermingling of the fibers which overcomes the tendency to distribute themselves lengthwise and effects the formation of a better sheet of paper.—A.P.-C.

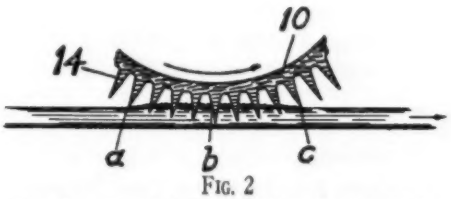


FIG. 2

View of a part of the wiper surface showing the fins

Fourdrinier Machine Table Roll Layout*

By Maurice Cartiaux, Jr.

It is our intention, in this brief article, to try to point out that, up till the present, the fundamental qualities of paper or of board are not developed to their maximum on account of an improper conception and arrangement of the table of fourdrinier machines.

These fundamental qualities are strength and formation; and, apart from the nature and treatment of the stock before it is fed on to the paper machine, the main factors brought into play in bringing them to the highest degree possible are the operation of the fourdrinier table on the one hand, and of the dryers and calenders on the other. We are not concerned with the latter in the present instance.

As to the table, the portion which plays the greatest part in obtaining optimum formation and maximum strength is the end where the stock is fed on to the wire, say from the breast roll T to the point A, representing about one-fifth of the total length of the table (see diagrams). The exact position of the point A is not absolute, depending on the length of the table, the construction of the machine and the grade of paper or board produced, but the length TA is approximately one fifth of the distance between the breast and couch rolls.

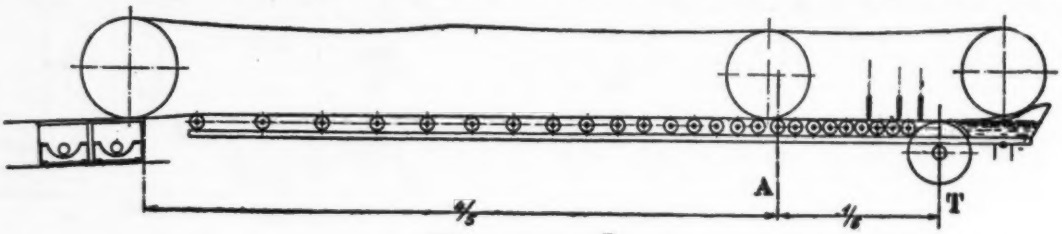


Diagram I.

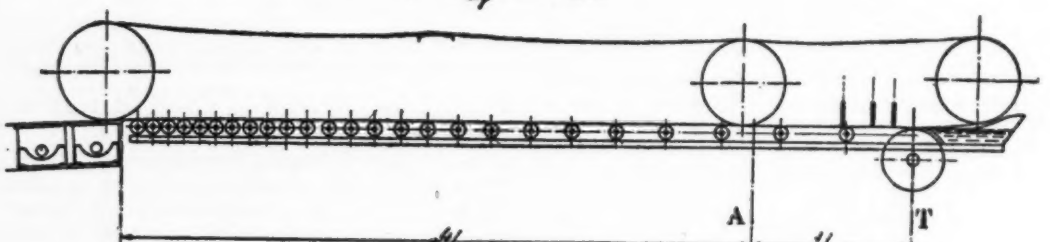


Diagram II.

The importance of this part of the table resides in the fact that it comprises the slices and the shake portion of the fourdrinier, and that consequently it is there that the sheet is actually formed. If these two parts, slices and shake, have been properly designed and co-ordinated, a well-formed sheet will be produced; but otherwise the formation will be poor, and the strength will consequently be lower than it should be.

Suggests New Layout for Table Rolls

Since the slices and shake are the chief factors in the formation of the sheet, best results will be obtained by keeping the sheet as malleable as possible at this stage in its manufacture, and in order to obtain the desired results it is necessary to retain as much water as possible at this point, that is, on the portion AT of the table. This requires that the generally adopted arrangement of the table rolls be discarded and reversed, and we shall explain why.

At the present time the table rolls nearest the breast rolls are usually placed very close together, and the spacing between them is progressively increased towards the suction boxes and couch roll. Now, each table roll acts as a miniature suction box; and with the above arrangement they act to drain the water very rapidly from the pulp next to the breast roll, where, as explained above, a large amount of water should be present so as to ensure the mobility of the fibers required to obtain optimum formation and maximum strength. By eliminating as many rolls as possible from this part of the table, the water will be retained longer on the machine thus giving the fibers greater mobility and improving the formation and strength of the sheet.

We are thus brought to recommend construction of the table according to Diagram II, instead of Diagram I which represents the construction generally adopted at the present time. Of course it should be understood that the spacing of the table rolls in Diagram II is not merely the converse of the spacing in Diagram I, but that it must be suited to the construction of the machine and the grades of paper turned out. The point which we wish to impress by means of these two diagrams is that the table rolls should be placed as far apart as possible at the breast roll end, and that the spacing should be reduced towards the couch roll.

Advantages of Proposed Layout

This new table possesses many advantages, and we shall merely point out a few of them. As a result of the increased mobility of the fibers at the point where the sheet is actually formed, we obtain:

1) *Greater Strength*—The fibers slide more easily over one another and consequently felt better. Moreover, they are more evenly distributed in all directions, as a result of which the difference in tensile strength in the machine and cross directions is reduced.

2) *Better Formation*—The greater mobility of the fibers allows the slices to work better.

3) *Higher Output*—The improvement in formation and increase in strength permit of running the machine at a higher speed.

4) *Saving in Stock and Filler*—The reduction in suction effect due to the table rolls at the point where the sheet has not yet been formed decreases the amount of stock and filler which is drawn through the wire with the back water.

* Translated from Le Papier xxxi, 321-323, March, 1928, by A. Papineau-Couture.

Section of the
COST ASSOCIATION OF THE PAPER INDUSTRY
Affiliated with
THE AMERICAN PAPER AND PULP ASSOCIATION
Edited by
THOS. J. BURKE, C. A., Sec.-Treas.

Accounting for Mergers*

By Charles B. Couchman

Much has been written regarding the limitations that properly bound the scope of an accountant's work, but the modern trend of business activity and the increasing measure of confidence placed in the accountant's judgment as to matters appertaining to various phases of commercial activity have pushed back these boundary lines to a great extent. Accountancy is not alone a matter of measuring and recording values, but it also involves the study of their relationships. The accountant who too rigidly limits the scope of his activity may fail to give to his clients the full value of his service. This is not intended to indicate that the accountant should at any time go outside his proper realm; but rather that the accountant should know and understand the service that he is, or should be, qualified to render as an adviser along accounting and financial lines.

This thought is being emphasized at the present time because of the activity in reorganizations, refinancings, mergers and consolidations that are an accepted part of the business routine of today. Each such activity necessitates careful thought and the utilization of much experience if it accomplishes best results for the commercial organizations involved.

Heads of many concerns today are giving consideration to one or more of the above activities. A mere audit and presentation of past results does not give to such men all of the aid which they need in deciding their problems. They are entitled to the benefit of the experience and opinions of accountants with regard to the relative desirability of the various plans which they are considering and to their aid in working out the most favorable solution of such problems.

This address is concerned primarily with the subject of mergers and consolidations. The accountant for any organization considering forming or entering into such a deal has an opportunity of rendering to his client a far greater service than mere routine auditing.

Consideration must be given, first, to the advantages that may be effected by such a union of companies taken as a whole, and, second, to the advantage or disadvantage resulting to the particular concern or concerns served by the accountant.

Purpose of Mergers

Mergers or consolidations arise chiefly from attempts to accomplish some of the following:

1—To stabilize the industry.
2—To reduce competition.
3—To reduce expenses.
4—To effect more efficient financing.

Stabilizing an Industry

An industry frequently suffers from the lack of effective cooperation of the companies concerned in it. Production may exceed the proper needs of the public. Raw materials may not be produced efficiently or may be of inferior quality because of lack of facilities, of finance or of control. In some businesses there is a tremendous amount of unnecessary trans-shipment. Goods produced in one section are sold in a second and goods of the same general character produced in the second are sold in the first. This trans-shipment may affect not only finished goods but raw materials. In some industries the various processes through which raw material must pass until it is ready for the consumer may be under the control of so many unrelated concerns, each of which must make a profit on its operations, that the finished goods are not furnished to the consumer at a price consistent with a proper economic ratio. Any or all of these faults may at times be corrected by a proper merging of various activities under a centralized control.

The bituminous coal industry is an excellent illustration of the lack of control over production. A well devised consolidation of leading mining companies in the bituminous field should result in better working conditions for the miners, in a better stabilized price to the coal user and a more efficient meeting of the latter's needs, and yet produce a reasonable return upon the capital invested. Similarly in certain other businesses a consolidation of numerous concerns should result in building up a control over the raw-material fields, and in the introduction of proper equipment and of scientific methods of production that would greatly increase the quality of the material and therefore of the finished product, without working any hardship upon any of the parties concerned. At the same time consolidations might produce better living conditions in the raw material fields without increasing the price of the finished product.

Shoes manufactured in New England are sold in the Mississippi river territory and shoes of the same quality manufactured in the Mississippi valley are sold in the New England territory. Certain types of machinery manufactured in the eastern states are sold in the middle states and machinery of the same character manufactured in the middle states is sold in the eastern territory. All this shipping cost must of necessity be borne ultimately by the consumer. In a certain industry the raw material passes through seven processes, each performed by a distinct corporation before reaching the consumer. In the same industry there are corporations which by consolidating these activities produce the raw material and sell the finished product directly to the consumer, thus through efficient methods producing either a greater profit

* Address delivered at the annual meeting of the Michigan Assn. of Certified Public Accountants, Detroit, Mich., May 25, 1928. Journal of Accountancy.

per dollar of investment or a lowering of price to the consumer for the same standard of product.

REDUCING COMPETITION

There are businesses at the present time in which comparatively limited numbers of factories compete constantly with each other in bidding up the price of the rather limited supply of raw material and then again compete with each other in bringing down the selling price to the consumer. While in one case I have in mind this may result in some benefit to the community by lowered price, it has resulted in two disadvantages, namely, the producers of raw material, realizing that they can dictate their terms to the factories, have made no effort to improve the quality or to introduce scientific methods of production. Working conditions under their control are far from meeting the ideals of humanitarian thought. The factories because of such double-barreled competition have not been able to make a profit justifying proper financing to develop modern methods and equipment. As a result of these combined conditions the product has not kept pace with the development in other classes of manufacture.

While competition is a most desirable element in commercial life, it can be carried to such an extreme that the public suffers rather than benefits because of it.

Again, in many fields new firms are continually arising which do not properly understand their costs and therefore undersell legitimate competitors as long as their finances enable them to exist. Their ultimate failure seems only to result in other concerns of similar character springing up, living their short life of competition, and then passing into bankruptcy. While it may seem that the public benefits by securing products from such concerns at a price less than true cost, it must be remembered that all such losses are passed on in some form to the buying public which ultimately pays the cost of disturbing elements in business life.

REDUCING EXPENSES

Legitimate reduction of expenses frequently results from correctly planned merging of concerns. Managerial expenses may be lowered through having fewer and better executives. Purchasing costs may be reduced by the increase of purchasing power, by contracts for entire outputs of various concerns and by decreasing the number of purchasing departments. Similarly selling costs may be reduced by consolidating display rooms, by centralizing advertising, by reducing the duplication of salesmen in a given territory and by a broader capitalizing of recognized trade-marks.

Operating costs may be lowered by providing more efficient department heads, by a broader use of methods that have been found most efficient, by unification and better utilization of equipment, and by improved quantity production.

An important element in the tremendous progress that has been made in industry has resulted from systematic and scientific research work. In this respect smaller organizations are frequently greatly handicapped. A consolidation of companies may result in the development of a more efficient and economical research department, the benefits of which may apply to the whole group and may result in the production of an improved quality of output.

Financing cost may be decreased greatly if the consolidation has sufficient capital to reduce to a minimum the cost of money which it uses, by decreasing total inventory investment and by increasing the turnover of current assets.

These are merely the more important of the various reductions which may be made in the cost of producing finished product. If legitimate competition in the industry is still maintained the advantages noted must be passed on to a certain extent, at least, to the benefit of the community at large through lowered costs and improved and unified products.

REFINANCING

There are times when it is necessary for a corporation to reorganize its financial structure. This may be due to an initial structure not properly balanced or it may be due to changed conditions of such a nature that its financial demands have grown out of proportion to its abilities. It may be facing the maturity of a security issue which it is not prepared to liquidate. It may be top-heavy with liabilities, or the capital-stock issues outstanding may not be in proper ratio to its resources or to its need for expansion. A corporation may face the necessity of financial reorganization even though its profits are excellent. The accountant should be sufficiently versed in the subject of financial structure to render helpful advice as to the best method to be pursued in meeting such a need.

The Accountant's Function

It is part of the legitimate function of the accountant to advise when called upon with regard to the advantages of merger and also with regard to any disadvantages which may result in a specific instance. He should be qualified and should be free to give such advice so far as it comes within his proper realm. This, of course, does not imply that the accountant should consider himself an engineer, nor an efficiency expert, nor should he intrude in any way upon those fields where his knowledge of necessity is superficial and is not based upon thorough experience as to what the results of his opinions would be. Even with this limitation, however, there is a broad field where his judgment should be of value to the one who is giving consideration to forming a consolidation or to entering into a group.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

The accountant should be much interested and should have an advisory part in the formation of the financial plan of the new organization. Frequently his experience and judgment form a valuable aid to the development of a financial scheme that will be basically sound and will harmonize with the expected profits of the new concern. Many an organization has been created, even with the help of its various brokers and underwriters, which has contained serious faults that could have been foreseen and pointed out by an able accountant. In acquiring ownership of a corporation one or the other of two methods is commonly followed. The methods are distinct and differ greatly in their results, yet frequently the two are confused in the minds of business men who do not recognize the distinction between them.

Under one method the capital stock of the corporation is acquired, thus giving control over the assets.

Under the second method the assets are acquired by direct purchase, the stock remaining in its original ownership.

Under the first method the purchasers of the stock acquire the ownership of the original corporation including not only control of its assets but assumption of its liabilities, actual and contingent. There are times when this is the preferable method, as all goodwill or other attributes innate within the original corporation are acquired through the stock ownership. Under the second method purchase is made of assets as specified in the agreement and if the agreement so provides all or part of the liabilities may be assumed. Payment is made to the original corporation and it may then liquidate by distribution to its stockholders of the purchase price and of any assets not transferred. Under this method the buying company does not acquire the original corporation and therefore does not acquire any asset save those specifically transferred by the agreement. Neither does it assume any liabilities that are not covered by the purchase agreement. Any such liabilities that may exist or that may appear after the transfer are the liabilities of the old corporation and should be met by it prior to its distribution to its stockholders. There are times when this method is preferable from the viewpoint of either the selling corporation or of the buyers.

The accountant for the selling corporation as well as the accountant for the buyers must be made aware of the exact character of the transfer and of all its details. Otherwise the resulting entries on the financial records may not be in keeping with the true facts. Every accountant in public practice has probably seen cases where there was a marked discrepancy between the legal transactions and the transactions as recorded in the financial records, due to a misunderstanding of the exact nature of the contract of transfer.

When several companies are consolidated into one ownership unit the method of payment for each usually varies according to the character of the assets acquired. These assets may be roughly grouped under three headings and the method of payment usually varies with regard to each group. The three groups may be referred to as, first, current-working-capital group; second, fixed-asset group; and third, goodwill and other intangibles.

Ordinarily the payment for the first group must be either in cash or in some form of security of a fairly liquid nature, or a combination of the two. The payment for the second group ordinarily is made by some form of long-time security either in the nature of a bond or of a preferred stock. Payment for the third is most commonly made by common stock of the new corporation. As the value of this group of assets depends largely upon its earning power, over and above a fair return on the cost of other assets, it is proper that the method of payment should be such that the income should be in the nature of dividends paid out of earnings after the financial requirements of the other forms of securities have been met.

Considering the consolidation as a whole, the accountant should see that the method of payment for each unit should be such that the consolidation will be properly balanced as to cash, other current assets, fixed asset investments, liabilities and other outstanding securities. The financing plan of the consolidation must be such as to provide for the purchase of the various units and provide sufficient funds for proper operation without unduly burdening future operations by fixed charges or dividend requirements.

Accounting Work

The payment for each unit absorbed must be in keeping with the ratio of value which that unit contributes to the consolidated whole. This necessitates uniformity so far as possible in the valuation of the various elements of each unit and its worth to the consolidation.

Fixed-asset value is usually determined by appraisal. Most commonly this appraisal for purpose of settlement with the individual companies is made on the basis of sound value, that is, reproduction cost less accrued depreciation. For internal purposes of the consolidation these assets may be revalued upon the efficiency basis although the latter is seldom used for determining the purchase price.

The determination of other assets and of liabilities is commonly made by the accountant on the basis of routine audit. This as a rule presents few complications, with the exception of the inventory which is discussed later. If the purchase price, or a variation in the character of the securities used in payment, depends upon the classification of the assets and of the liabilities, the accountant should have the approval of the purchasing parties with regard to the exact content of such classifications. Among the items to which consideration should be given are prepaid expenses, deferred charges, investments, supplies, etc. With regard to liabilities there must be some definite basis to serve as a dividing line between current liabilities and others that are not to be so classified.

There is an increasing tendency to classify prepaid expenses among the current assets and the reasons for such inclusion are sound. Supplies in the nature of replacements of machinery and equipment may be grouped for this purpose as a subdivision under fixed assets, whereas other supplies may be grouped among the current assets. The complications of this character to which consideration must be given are too numerous for detailed discussion here.

The question of the accountant's proper responsibility for inventory has been the subject of much discussion. The accountant may be properly held responsible for accuracy of inventory count, and of extensions and footings. I hold, however, that it is very doubtful if accountants in general are qualified to pass upon the character, the condition or the pricing of many classes of inventories. They can not be expected to have accurate knowledge with regard to all the technical gradations of merchandise in its manifold forms. Neither can they pass upon the condition of many classes of inventory items unless they possess a highly specialized training in the particular industry involved. As an illustration, give consideration to an inventory of chemicals. Even the most able accountant might be and probably would be utterly at a loss to identify properly the various items in such an inventory. To depend upon a label would be letting down the bars to all forms of inaccuracy. The same may be said of countless other classes of inventories found in modern business. I hold that for the purposes of purchase the classification and the grading of inventories must be placed in the hands of technicians of the particular industry involved.

Determining Value of Intangibles

Since the earning power of a business has a marked effect upon its sales value, entirely aside from the intrinsic worth of its tangible assets, the determining of such value forms a major part of the accountant's work in the transactions which we are considering. Usually the sponsors of the security issue desire an earnings statement for a number of years preceding the date of consolidation. With regard to each unit these statements are usually prepared on two bases: (a) the earnings as recorded, with such adjustments as the accountant finds necessary in the course of his investigation; and (b) a statement of adjusted earnings wherein the figures as shown by the accounting records are adjusted for the purpose of establishing as between all the units certain uniformity with regard to expenses that are more or less of an arbitrary nature. These expenses include such items as the following:

1—Managerial salaries.
2—Capitalization of fixed expenditure.
3—Depreciation.
4—Profit or loss on the sale or other disposition of fixed assets and the like.

Managerial salaries, particularly in close corporations, are usually arbitrary and are frequently fixed at as high a figure as will be allowed by the internal-revenue department. Some method of establishing uniformity in this item must be determined by the purchasing body. Items of expense related to fixed assets may best be determined by a retrospective appraisal which will establish the proper additions to fixed assets for each year and the proper depreciation for each year. This method establishes a uniformity with regard to all companies concerned to supplant the methods used in the individual companies, which usually reflect on one hand the desire of a corporation to show a profit and on the other hand a desire to save income taxes. In determining the true earnings for the purpose of calculating value of intangibles a company should not be penalized because of the conservatism of its management nor should it be handed a bonus because of a treatment far from conservative.

Another element that may enter into this modification of earnings involves the question of non-recurring charges, such as unusual losses and unusual expenditures not necessitated by the operation of the company.

The accountant may also be required to prepare a statement of prospective earnings of the consolidation. Such a report should be based upon past performance adjusted by such modification of expense as may be determined by the management of the consolidation, such as managerial salaries, depreciation and items of a similar class already discussed, together with changes in financing expense in keeping with the requirements of the scheme of capitalization of the consolidation. Since such a statement does not show past or present facts but only expectations, it can not be certified and preferably should not appear over the signature of the accountant. It is at best a mere guess and while of value to the parties issuing securities, it is not within the scope of recognized accounting reports. I do not intend to convey the thought that the accountant should not prepare such a statement if asked. I merely intend to emphasize again the fact that an accountant's certificate must deal with past or present determinable facts.

Cost Section

The Certification of Inventories*

By John Whitmore

The question whether in certifying the balance-sheets of manufacturers accountants can or can not certify inventories is at present rather frequently under discussion. There is a common clause in accountants' certificates which disclaims responsibility for anything more than the substantial accuracy of the final clerical work of the inventory statements. Very often, doubtless, this is necessary. But where there is really sound factory bookkeeping, and especially where the same accountants examine year after year, I think it ought scarcely ever to be necessary. I believe that under attainable conditions, manufacturers' inventories ought to be about as certifiable as their accounts receivable.

I believe that inventory statements are quite generally thought of as something to be produced by physical inventory-takings, to be adjusted and completed, doubtless, by the book records. Plainly no physical inventory-taking can be sufficient of itself. There is the question of inactive or obsolete goods. This is sometimes a matter of personal knowledge or judgment, but the best information is usually in the records which show the activity or inactivity of materials or merchandise. Again, the correspondence of the point of the inventory-taking and of the recording of purchases and shipments to the inventory date must be established. And sometimes in other respects, varying according to the character and fashion of the industry, the inventory-taking must be supplemented by the records. But where this is all, there remain considerable dangers in the physical inventories themselves, as everyone who has tested them by a strict subsequent accounting knows.

Approximately Perfect Inventories

I believe the approximately perfect inventories are book inventories, checked and corrected, certainly, and, where in the nature of things there can not be finished inventories in the books, completed by certain physical examinations.

I have attempted to define cost accounting as the accounting for all expenditures in the creation and operation of manufacturing plant, showing truly and clearly how they enter into the costs of final products, and how and in what measure they are wasted. Where there are cost accounts even fairly aiming at this result, I believe they will, when supplemented by certain limited physical examinations (for the closely approximate testing of which the books and records will always serve), yield true inventories of all materials and unissued supplies, and of everything in process of manufacture or semi-manufactured; and, by the continuation of the simplest methods so far necessary, of all finished products.

Let us look briefly at a few industries, to consider their particular characters, and to see in what ways and how far their books should yield true inventory statements, and in each the character, and the times and seasons of the physical examinations necessary to check or complete such book inventories.

Comprehensive Tests

The machinery-manufacturing industries are an important class and they furnish one rather comprehensive test, for their stores commonly consist of thousands of items. Stores ledgers are an absolute necessity to economy of manufacture—that is, they are necessary to the avoidance of the loss of time of both men and machines. That they shall state both quantity and money figures is necessary to any correct costing of materials to manufacturing orders. They practically must include provision for showing the quantities assigned to manufacturing orders pending, for otherwise balances on hand mean nothing. Then the completeness of the bookkeeping must be insured. To insure the entry of all stores issued the shop requisitions should be numbered consecutively by the printer, as many series being used at the same time as may be necessary or convenient; and they should be summed up on sheets with printed provision that this shall be done in the order of the numbers. No requisition unaccounted for can then be overlooked. The recording of deliveries from the shops to storehouse must be similarly safeguarded. The stores debit notes must be numbered consecutively by the printer, and these must be summed up on sheets with printed provision that this shall be done in the order of the numbers. Needless to say, surely, the storehouse or storehouses must be organized for effective physical control, and the general accounts must include control of the storehouse ledgers. Countings should be made throughout the year, and always as particular stocks are low. The storehouse ledger keepers should be provided with a form to call for such countings.

From such stores ledgers an inventory can be drawn off, priced at costs. All inactive goods can be listed, the stores issues in each account for the year being plainly before one. It is seen when each account was last verified by actual count, and by the same routine that is regularly used by the stores-ledger keepers the auditors can call for all actual counts they wish. There may not be an exact balance with the controlling general-ledger account, though this, of course, can be accomplished. It is a matter of frequency of trial balances and checking to find clerical errors. If the work is well done, the less frequent test and the approximate balancing suffice for assurance of satisfactorily correct inventories.

Inventories of Work in Process

As regards inventories of work in process in the machinery-manufacturing industries, I can scarcely think that, with sound cost accounts, a physical inventory is ever necessary. Orders in process are always being completed, quantities put in process are always being accounted for, the correctness of the values stated is always being brought to the final test. The cost ledgers are of course controlled in the general accounts. The book inventory of everything in process of manufacture should be approximately perfect.

In the metallurgical industries the necessity for controlling the processes is so imperative that usually all the process data necessary for the cost accounting, which includes the current statement of inventories, will be found available. The storage of raw materials may need to be regulated, to give to the records of materials put in process the verification of not too infrequent clean-ups. For it is not suggested that any strictness of recording is to be regarded as giving an infallible assurance, except with all possible safeguards.

In these industries the gross weights and all assayed contents which it is aimed to recover are set up in their separate columns for the materials as received, and thereafter the arrangement of the operating books is like a flow-sheet of the material, from process to process, detailed, according to the conditions, by individual furnaces or other apparatus; and at each process all charges are added, for fuels and fluxes, for electric current in electric smelting or refining, maintenance expense and reconstruction reserves, operating labor and supplies and expense rates, until the final products are reached. Weighings and assayings of intermediate products are brought into the operating books, accounting at successive stages for metal losses and giving the books all possible completeness and exactness day by day. Such books afford approximately exact inventories, where physical inventories would often be impossible.

It is true that there are at certain points in the metallurgical industries, doubtless more than I am myself familiar with, continuous processes, for instance in certain calcining furnaces, and in concentrating works, where the current bookkeeping will not

* Reprinted from "The Journal of Accounting," July, 1928, Issue.

give inventory statements, except as supplemented by theoretical calculations or by measurements and analyses. This is only what was meant by saying at the beginning that under certain conditions book inventories need not only be checked but be completed by data periodically ascertained. This is not abandoning the books to fall back upon physical inventories, for, if the operating records are made as complete as possible from the current daily reports, the supplementary determinations must fit into them, and any material discrepancy would be apparent.

Chemical Manufacturing Industries

In the chemical-manufacturing industries, the manufacture of soap and the finished production of the glycerine contained in soap stocks furnish first in the soap factory an example of the treatment of stated quantities of materials, with in this case incidental transfers between boilings, through successive processes, to the point where the recorded quantity and value of materials, with the added process expenses, have an ascertained product. So far the whole inventory is always stated in the factory ledger. It is seen there moving through processes to the final productions of soap for the market or glycerine lyes for the glycerine works, unsurpassable by any possible inventory-taking process in the accuracy of the statement of quantities and values. And, second, in the glycerine works is an example of virtually continuous processes, where some periodical gaugings and analyses are necessary to complete the records and to state the inventory. These determinations, in conjunction with the factory ledger, yield a complete and practically proven glycerine inventory, for like the metal contents of the materials so treated in the metallurgical industries, the glycerine contents of the soap stocks have been set up in their separate columns in raw materials records, and in kettle accounts, from process to process, until they are transferred from soap works to glycerine works, and any material overstatement of the inventory in process would show an impossible yield, and any material understatement would show a practically impossible loss.

Where continuous processes preclude the possibility of current completed book inventories, I believe the determinations necessary to complete them rarely, if ever, go beyond those which should be made for the purpose of operating control.

Writing Paper Industry

In the writing-paper-manufacturing industry, lots of materials are first treated process by process, and the operating accounts are up to a point of the character already indicated for the metallurgical and chemical industries. At a certain stage, however, the materials in a wet state are divided up for paper-manufacturing orders, having their individual cost accounts. The stores accounts for materials as received are especially simple, the principal materials being in bales, the identity of which, lot and bale numbers, should be perfectly kept, as in the textile industries. The process accounts give the value of everything that has been put in process, with the accumulated process costs, to the point where the materials are divided up for manufacturing orders. As they are so divided they are charged to the cost accounts for manufacturing orders, and other materials introduced in the subsequent stages of the manufacturing are so charged, as well as all the manufacturing expenses from the point where materials are assigned to specific orders to the point where the paper comes off the machine. Thereafter there are sorting accounts, continuing the record of everything in process until the product is finished. Stocks of finished papers may be a larger or smaller matter, but in any case they present no special problem in the maintenance of verified stock records.

In the writing-paper industry the shrinkages of the various materials in the manufacturing processes should be known by theoretical calculations, by laboratory tests and by manufacturing experience. The dividing of materials in a wet state gives initial inaccuracies in charging the separate manufacturing orders, but these are corrected in the light of known shrinkages and of the several products of the divided materials as the productions are determined, even though a single product may contain parts of more than one or two lots of materials so divided.

The book inventories in this industry also may be of an unquestionable character.

In industries where there is a great variety of products in comparatively small quantities, so that individual cost accounts are scarcely practicable or are really impractical, a method different from any so far indicated is necessary. The stationery-manufacturing industries and the rubber-goods-manufacturing industries are examples; the shoe-manufacturing industry also, especially where many small lots are manufactured. In such industries it may be necessary to credit the manufacturing account or accounts with the products at standard cost figures. If this were all, it would leave all variations from standard costs in the manufacturing account, which would soon cease to represent at all accurately the value of goods still in process.

It is necessary to set up accounts for the variations, in actual operation, from existing standard costs. There will be such variations under four heads: costs of materials, the unit of costs of time-paid labor, expense-rates and percentages of defective products. Materials must of course be charged out of the stores accounts at cost, and if they are also priced in totals periodically at the prices used in the existing cost sheets the price difference one way or the other is ascertained. If the quantities put through each process where the labor is time-paid are recorded, and the weekly payroll for the process is divided by the quantity, the actual unit cost is ascertained and the variation in the cost sheets for the week may be known. As regards defective products, the standard cost of goods at every stage of manufacture is shown by the cost sheets, and the manufacturing account is corrected to the same standards, and the defectives at the various stages, over or under the allowance in the cost sheets, can be priced thereby. The general expenses are ascertained monthly, and comparison with the amounts given by the standard rates, applied usually to the direct-labor payrolls, will give the variation from standard costs under this head.

There remains, however, the question of variation in the quantity of material used for a given product. There will be a somewhat different answer in each industry. In the stationery-manufacturing industries, where the material to be cut for a given product is of uniform size, shape and quality, and an experimental cutting has determined the best method and the proper result, the variations are slight and easily allowed for. In the rubber-manufacturing industries, the variations are larger but not of great importance, for the reason that unvulcanized rubber scrap is practically undeteriorated material, requiring only to be re-rolled. In the shoe-manufacturing industry, where the material to be cut is of irregular shapes and the scrap of comparatively little value, the usual practice is still to establish cutting allowances and to issue stock accordingly, and to record the cutting gains and losses, lot by lot.

The creation of standards of expense and waste and the constant showing of variations from such standards are the essential means of securing economy of manufacture, and in doing this in the industries under consideration it becomes simple to adjust the manufacturing account to standard costs, and then by crediting the production at standard costs to leave the manufacturing account representing what is still in process at the same standard costs. Further, the office and factory records of goods in process in such industries must afford substantial means of verification.

The great superiority of book inventories is scarcely even in their far greater accuracy of statement. It is in the fact that they can, in any books that truly yield them, be seen in detail in the processes (active and sure, or slow and doubtful, or somewhere between) by which inventories are ultimately converted into cash. Instead of a list of items, there is the moving substance.[1]

[1] This, for my purpose, very happy expression, I have adopted from a review in the New York Times by Evans Clark of Paul M. Mazur's "American Prosperity"—"the moving substance and not a static representation of life."

COST SECTION

To Build Kraft Mill at West Point, Va.

H. W. Ellerson announces that a new kraft paper mill will be built at West Point, Va., equipped with a 244-inch Fourdrinier which will be the widest machine for making kraft paper in the country. The mill will have a productive capacity of about 100 tons per day. It will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000. Ground will be broken about September 1.

The new plant will be located at West Point, Va., forty miles from Richmond, and will adjoin the present plant of the Chesapeake Corporation. Application for a charter for the new corporation was filed on August 22nd with the State Corporation Commission of Virginia and the new corporation will be the Albemarle Chesapeake Company, Incorporated.

Wrapping Paper Business Expands

H. W. Ellerson, president of the new company, who is also president of the Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company and an officer of the Chesapeake Corporation at West Point, in an interview said: "The expansion of the wrapping paper industry in the South, which now makes nearly one-half of the wrapping used in this country, necessitated a new mill. After careful study of the field we deemed the best place to construct the new mill was at West Point, Va., adjoining the present plant of the Chesapeake Corporation. The plant will be as modern as the best architects and engineers of this country can make it, working under the direction of Elis Olsson, vice-president of the new company and regarded as one of the best plant engineers in this country. Being located next to the Chesapeake Corporation, the pulp will be slushed over by pumps from the Chesapeake Corporation. Ample acreage will permit the building to be a continuous one and with rail and water facilities right at the shipping room doors, much time, labor, and money can be saved in loading and the location gives excellent freight service by water and rail. We have not yet determined which make of machine we will purchase, but it will be a 244-inch machine, and the largest in the world devoted to the making of wrapping paper.

Pulp Wood Direct by Water

The location of the pulp mills of the Chesapeake Corporation at West Point permits them to receive all of their pulp wood direct by water from the vast acreage owned by that company on the two rivers that flow into the York at West Point. The new plant will not interfere with or displace either of our present plants. The Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company will continue to manufacture kraft at our Brown's Island mill and the Chesapeake Corporation will continue its present policies, except they will furnish the new plant sufficient pulp to meet the capacity of the new plant. We will also continue making specialties of kraft at Brown's Island, leaving the new plant free to make only wrapping and board for the box makers and other board converters. The sales will be handled by the present sales force of the Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company, this permitting us to most favorably compete with the present competition that exists in the Southern kraft field. The officers of the new concern will be composed of the officers and directors of The Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company and the Chesapeake Corporation and are as follows";

Officers of the Company

H. W. Ellerson will be president of the new company, with Elis Olsson of West Point, vice president; J. Scott Parrish, Richmond, treasurer, and W. C. Gouldman of West Point, secretary. The directors are B. W. Coale, Richmond, H. W. Ellerson, Richmond; O. H. Funsten, Richmond; T. Croxton Gordon, Richmond; W. C. Gouldman, West Point; Julien H. Hill, Richmond, J. P. Massie, Richmond, John M. Miller, Jr., Richmond; Elis Olsson, West Point, J. Scott Parrish, Richmond; W. L. Saunders, Richmond, and Coleman Wortham, Richmond.

Preparing For Fall in Indianapolis

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 27, 1928.—Most of the paper jobbers and manufacturers in this state are preparing for the fall season, which gives indications of being better than last fall. Early inquiries concerning prices and the fact that though it is not yet September, the buyers are placing some orders, lends encouragement to the trade.

The first to recover from the mid-summer slump, it appears, are the box manufacturers, who are inquiring about glassine papers and other greaseproof papers for the fall and mid-winter trade. The volume for Christmas this year should exceed that of last year. Holiday packages now are being made up and the demand for glassine coverings seems to be increasing to a considerable extent over last year.

Demand for news print has not recovered from the mid-summer slump as readily as other paper demand. The large advertisers are holding off for the most part until a little nearer the time for schools and colleges to begin, but the outlook is promising and local publishers are confident this fall will see larger business than last.

Demand for paper plates, cups, containers of all sort, particularly designed for the ice cream trade is holding up well. This has been a good summer for such merchandise, even though the weather uniformly has not been as hot as last. Paper towels and drinking cups also are in demand.

The demand for fine print will pick up after the first of the month. Local advertising agencies, and there are some of national scope here, report the outlook for fall good and there will be a big demand for fine print for direct mail campaigns.

Paper stock also is going good. There is a steady demand on the two large paper stock companies in this city and prices are firm. Wrapping paper, while not so much in demand now, has every indication of becoming more popular with the first of September.

Awards for Government Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1928.—Reese & Reese have been awarded the contract for furnishing the Government Printing Office with 30,000 sheets of 23 x 36 yellow tissue paper at $1.86 per ream, bids for which were received on August 3.

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 1075 sheets of 17 x 22 green gummed paper at $16.99, bids for which were received on August 1.

Duer & Koch Paper Company will furnish 12,000 sheets of 22 x 28 gray photo mount board at $5.35 per 100 sheets, bids for which were received on July 27.

Louis Dejonge & Co. will furnish 2,000 sheets of 20 x 25 black glazed paper on one side at $12.00 per M bids for which were received on July 25.

R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 40,000 pounds of Monotype keyboard paper in 27 rolls at 6 cents per pound, bids for which were received on July 16.

BOLTON QUALITY

JOHN W. BOLTON & SONS, INC.

EAGLE KNIFE & BAR WORKS

Lawrence, Mass.

The only firm making KNIVES for every machine from wood pile to finishing room.

It's the KNIVES that do the work!

Prompt deliveries made from stocks in
NEW YORK
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO

TRADE MARK

Fishing
and
Good Dyestuffs

The experienced fisherman knows where to make his casts—so gets good results. Experienced buyers of dyestuffs are equally wise — they come to Heller & Merz.

Heller & Merz has cooperated with dyestuff users for over a half n century. That is a significant record.

The HELLER & MERZ COMPANY
505 Hudson St., New York

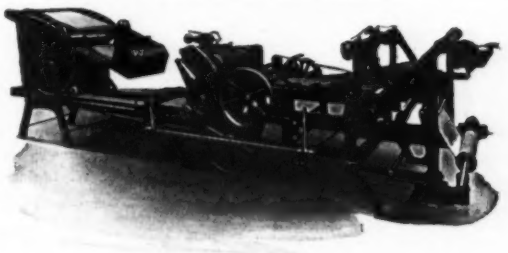
Boston 287 Atlantic Ave. | Chicago 146 W. Kinzie St. | Philadelphia 114 Market St.

Springfield, Mass. 24 Lester Street

Factory—NEWARK, N. J.

POTDEVIN

PRINTED BAG MACHINERY



Model 37

Flat & Square

With or Without 2 Color Printing

Exceptionally Large Range

5" x 10½" to 23" x 34"

HIGH SPEED ON LIGHT PAPERS

POTDEVIN MACHINE CO.

1223 38th Street, Dept. 4, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

Phones: Windsor 1700-1701-1702

PRESS FELTS for BOARD MACHINES

USE OUR PRESS FELTS
and Improve Your Product

THE WATERBURY FELT COMPANY
SKANEATELES FALLS, N. Y.

Felts and Jackets—That Serve and Satisfy

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

SUMMARY

Cigarette paper .....45 cs.
Wall paper .....46 bls., 9 cs.
Paper hangings .....10 bls., 10 cs.
News print .....1,034 rolls
Printing paper .....71 rolls, 267 bls., 132 cs.
Wrapping paper .....35 cs.
Packing paper .....13 cs.
Pergamyn paper .....18 cs.
Grease proof paper .....57 cs.
Baryta coated paper .....41 cs.
Coated paper .....5 cs.
Surface Coated paper .....71 cs.
Photo paper .....20 cs.
Filter paper .....4 bls., 83 cs.
Drawing paper .....20 cs.
Parchment paper .....33 cs.
Crepe paper .....4 cs.
Writing paper .....1 cs.
Colored paper .....8 cs.
Transfer paper .....18 cs.
Tissue paper .....137 cs.
Decalcomania paper .....6 cs.
Stencil paper and ink .....34 cs.
Envelopes .....68 cs.
Straw board .....114 rolls
Miscellaneous paper .....122 rolls, 33 bls., 215 cs.

CIGARETTE PAPER

Zorro Tobacco Co., Canada, Lisbon, 20 cs.
M. Spiegel Son Co., Inc., Cleveland, Hamburg, 17 cs.
P. J. Schweitzer, Pr. Polk, Marseilles, 8 cs.

WALL PAPER

Bendix Paper Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 1 cs.
F. J. Emmerich, Cleveland, Hamburg, 3 cs.
J. D. Irwin & Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 2 cs.
R. H. Macy & Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 1 cs.
S. Stern Stiner & Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 2 bls.
J. E. Bernard & Co., Western Ally, Rotterdam, 16 bls.
J. E. Bernard & Co., Aquitania, Southampton, 1 cs.
R. F. Downing & Co., Minnetonka, London, 5 bls., 1 cs.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Minnetonka, London, 7 bls.
F. J. Emmerich, Minnetonka, London, 1 bls.
F. J. Emmerich, Cedric, Liverpool, 3 bls.
A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., American Merchant, London, 7 bls.
J. E. Bernard & Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 5 bls.

PAPER HANGINGS

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Franconia, Liverpool, 4 bls.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Minnetonka, London, 6 bls., 1 cs.
Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Minnetonka, London, 5 cs.
Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Majestic, Soutnampton, 4 cs.

NEWS PRINT

F. Henjes, PJr., Inc., Cleveland, Hamburg, 65 rolls.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Berlin, Bremen, 969 rolls.

PRINTING PAPER

J. I. Bernitz, Victoria Maru, Hamburg, 58 bls.
C. Steiner, Veendam, Rotterdam, 44 cs.
Perkins Goodwin & Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 69 bls.
National City Bank, Cleveland, Hamburg, 140 bls.
Tamm & Co., Berlin, Bremen, 2 cs.
Judson Freight F'd'g Co., Berlin, Bremen, 27 cs.
P. C. Zuhlke, Arabic, Antwerp, 53 cs.
Hudson F'd'g Co., Arabic, Antwerp, 6 cs.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 71 rolls.

WRAPPING PAPER

C. Steiner, Cleveland, Hamburg, 11 cs.
Bendix Paper Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 6 cs.
Birn & Wachenheim, Arabic, Antwerp, 18 cs.

PACKING PAPER

Haule Wax Paper Manfg. Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 4 cs.
Haule Wax Paper Manfg. Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 9 cs.

PERGAMYN PAPER

Central Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 18 cs.

GREASE PROOF PAPER

American Express Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 27 cs.
Central Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 12 cs.
Central Union Trust Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 18 cs.

BARYTA COATED PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Stuttgart, Bremen, 31 cs.
J. H. Schroeder B'k'g Corp., Stuttgart, Bremen, 10 cs.

COATED PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 5 cs.

SURFACE COATED PAPER

Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Cleveland, Hamburg, 5 cs.
P. C. Zuhlke, Arabic, Antwerp, 23 cs.
Gevaert Co. of American, Arabic, Antwerp, 43 cs.

PHOTO PAPER

J. J. Gavin, Franconia, Liverpool, 4 cs.
Gevaert Co. of America, Arabic, Antwerp, 15 cs.
Richard Shipping Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 1 cs.

FILTER PAPER

C. Schleicher & Schull Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 14 cs.
H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Minnetonka, London, 11 cs.
E. Fougera & Co., Majestic, Southampton, 58 cs., 4 bls.

DRAWING PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Minnetonka, London, 5 cs.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 15 cs.

PARCHMENT PAPER

S. Bienfang, Veendam, Rotterdam, 33 cs.

CREPE PAPER

Calhoun Robbins & Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 4 cs.

WRITING PAPER

American Express Co., Aquitania, Southampton, 1 cs.

COLORED PAPER

S. Gilbert, Berlin, Bremen, 8 cs.

TRANSFER PAPER

F. L. Kramer & Co., Berlin, Bremen, 18 cs.

TISSUE PAPER

Standard Products Corp., Aquitania, Southampton, 10 cs.
Meadows Wye & Co., Franconia, Liverpool, 1 cs.
F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Franconia, Liverpool, 51 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., Minnetonka, London, 2 cs.
Old Master Paper & Pulp Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 41 cs.
Perkins Goodwin & Co., Roma, Genoa, 12 cs.

DECALCOMANIA PAPER

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 6 cs.

STENCIL PAPER AND INK

Arlac Dry Stencil Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 34 cs.

ENVELOPES

J. Beckhard Co., Berlin, Bremen, 68 cs.

STRAW BOARD

Haas Bros., Veendam, Rotterdam, 114 rolls.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER

P. H. Petry & Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 11 cs.
J. J. Shore & Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 30 cs.
C. Schulman, Veendam, Rotterdam, 5 cs.
Walker Goulard Plehn Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 8 bls.
Quality Art Novelty Co., Aquitania, Southampton, 5 cs.
E. G. Saltman, Inc., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 3 cs.
C. K. MacAlpine & Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 25 bls., 122 rolls.
E. H. Sergeant & Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 6 cs.
P. H. Petry & Co., France, Havre, 6 cs.
Standard Products Corp., France, Havre, 68 cs.
Tiffany, Inc., France, Havre, 9 cs.
Guibout freres, France, Havre, 5 cs.
A. Goodman & Co., France, Havre, 5 cs.
Keller Dorian Paper Co., France, Havre, 17 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., Mercer, Rotterdam, 44 cs.
Japan Paper Co., Roma, Genoa, 1 cs.

RAGS, BAGGING, ETC.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Carenco, ——, 400 bls. rags, 81 bls. bagging.
Fidelity Trust Co., Carenco, Algiers, 53 bls. rags.
M. Lobsitz, Victoria Maru, Hamburg, 5 bls. rags.
Kidder Peabody Accep. Corp., Victoria Maru, Hamburg, 161 bls. rags.
Leigh Textile Co., Victoria Maru, Hamburg, 62 bls. cotton waste.
Amtorg, Ltd., United States, Copenhagen, 90 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, United States, Copenhagen, 443 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Cleveland, Hamburg, 187 bls. rags.
Green Hamilton & Co., Western Ally, Rotterdam, 33 bls. thread waste.
Bank of The United States, Western Ally, Rotterdam, 67 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Sacandaga, ——, 94 bls. linen threads.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 49 bls. bagging.
G. W. Millar & Co., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 50 bls. bagging.
E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., Cedric, Liverpool, 84 bls. bagging.
C. B. Richard & Co., Bolivier, Antwerp, 161 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Bolivier, Antwerp, 431 bls. rags.
American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Bolivier, Antwerp, 83 bls. rags.
W. Steck & Co., Berlin, Bremen, 16 bls. cotton waste.
A. W. Fenton, Inc., Berlin, Bremen, 2 bls. rags.
Union Bank & Trust Co., Saugus, Marseilles, 132 bls. rags.
Banco Com'l Italiane Trust Co., City of Eureka, Bari, 247 bls. rags.
C. B. Richard & Co., City of Eureka, Bari, 136 bls. bagging.
Guaranty Trust Co., City of Eureka, Bari, 134 bls. bagging.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Sac City, ——, 333 bls. flax waste.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Sac City, Antwerp, 50 bls. bagging.
International By-Products Co., Sac City, Antwerp, 21 bls. rags.
G. W. Millar & Co., Idaho, Antwerp, 126 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Idaho, Antwerp, 59 bls. bagging; 274 bls. rags.
Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., Idaho, Antwerp, 172 bls. rags.
Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Idaho, Antwerp, 66 bls. rags.
V. Galaup, Idaho, Antwerp, 149 bls. rags.
E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., Idaho, Antwerp, 117 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Franconia, Liverpool, 70 bls. bagging.
Castle & Overton, Inc., America, Bremen, 1 bls. rags.
Equitable Trust Co., Hudson, Havre, 40 bls. new cuttings.
J. Cohen, Cameronia, Glasgow, 14 bls. paper stock.
Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Mercer, Rotterdam, 29 bls. rags.
W. Steck & Co., Mercer, Rotterdam, 29 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Hawaiian, San Francisco, 27 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Hinnoy, Spain, 105 bls. rags.

OLD ROPE

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Carenco, ——, 55 bls.
Jaffe Products Co., Nordbo, Havana, 43 coils.
Kidder Peabody Accep. Corp., Canada, Marseilles, 75 rolls, 21 bls.
Brown Bros. & Co., Bellhaven, Cardiff, 77 coils.
Brown Bros. & Co., Bolivier, Antwerp, 51 bls.
Brown Bros. & Co., Idaho, Hull, 213 coils.
1st National Bank of Boston, Valemore, London, 104 coils.

CASEIN

T. M. Duche & Sons, Nordbo, B. Aires, 334 bags, 20,040 ks.
Hannover National Bank, Nordbo, B. Aires, 417 bags, 25,020 ks.
T. M. Duche & Sons, Boswell, B. Aires, 1,668 bags.
National City Bank, Boswell, Rosario, 574 bags.
M. E. Clarendon & Co., West Grama, B. Aires, 334 bags.

WOOD PULP BOARDS

Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 33 bls.

WOOD FLOUR

State Chemical Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 420 bags.
State Chemical Co., Mercer, Rotterdam, 592 bags, 34,920 ks.

WOOD PULP

Atterbury Bros., Inc., Stuttgart, Bremen, 300 bls. wood pulp.
Atterbury Bros., Inc., United States, Oslo, 2,000 bls. wood pulp.
Woodpulp Service Corp., United States, Oslo, 800 bls. wood pulp.
Polaris Shipping Co., C. Gerhard, Sonora, 975 cords pulp.
Pagel Horton & Co., Inc., Fredensbro, Pitea, 300 bls. sulphate, 50 tons.
J. Andersen & Co., Fredensbro, Pitea, 1,200 bls. sulphite, 200 tons.
J. Andersen & Co., Fredensbro, Soderhamn, 125 bls. sulphite, 25 tons.
E. M. Sergeant & Co., Fredensbro, Hernosand, 3,900 bls. sulphite, 625 tons.
J. Andersen & Co., Fredensbro, Hernosand, 5,100 bls. sulphite, 850 tons; 1,800 bls. sulphate, 360 tons.
Johanson Wales & Sparre, Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 299 bls. dry soda pulp.
Price & Pierce, Ltd., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 125 bls. wood pulp.
Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Etna, Skutskar, 2,780 bls. wood pulp, 543 tons.

(Continued on page 64)

SOME PAPER MILL USERS OF

Badenhausen Boilers

Superheaters :: Preheaters

Geo. F. Hardy, Consulting Engineer, New York
For Southern Paper Co., two orders, total 4700 H.P.
For St. Croix Paper Co. .....1200 H.P.
For Brown Paper Mill Co. .....3430 H.P.
Central Paper Co., Muskegon, Mich., four orders, total .....3100 H.P.
Philadelphia Paper Mfg. Co., Phila., three orders, total .....2400 H.P.
Jessup & Moore Paper Co., Phila., four orders, total .....4750 H.P.
Ontario Paper Co., Ltd.
For Daily Newspaper Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y. .....2034 H.P.
Filer Fibre Company, Filer City, Mich. .....1500 H.P.
John Lang Paper Co., Philadelphia, Pa..... 416 H.P.
Bayless Manufacturing Corp., Austin, Pa.....1300 H.P.
Northern Board & Paper Co., San Francisco, Cal., two orders, total ..... 400 H.P.
Crown Willamette Paper Co., San Francisco, Cal., two orders, total ..... 750 H.P.
Delaware Hard Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del., two orders, total ..... 920 H.P.
Kieckhefer Container Co., Delair, N. J. .....1800 H.P.

Badenhausen Corporation

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
GENERAL OFFICE, 1011 CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

120 Broadway, New York — 211 Tramway Bldg., Denver
Reibold Bldg., Dayton, O. — 513 House Bldg., Pittsburgh
1019 Guardian Life Bldg., St. Paul

The Babcock & Wilcox Co.

85 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1868

Water Tube Boilers Steam Superheaters
Economizers Air Preheaters
Chain Grate Stokers Oil Burners
Refractories
Seamless Tube and Piping

BRANCH OFFICES

ATLANTA	Candler Building
BOSTON	80 Federal Street
CHICAGO	Marquette Building
CINCINNATI	Traction Building
CLEVELAND	Guardian Building
DALLAS, TEXAS	Magnolia Building
DENVER	444 Seventeenth Street
DETROIT	Ford Building
HOUSTON, TEXAS	Electric Building
LOS ANGELES	Central Building
NEW ORLEANS	344 Camp Street
PHILADELPHIA	Packard Building
PHOENIX, ARIZ.	Heard Building
PITTSBURGH	Farmers Deposit Bank Building
PORTLAND, ORE.	Failing Building
SALT LAKE CITY	Kearns Building
SAN FRANCISCO	Sheldon Building
SEATTLE	L. C. Smith Building
HONOLULU, T. H.	Castle & Cooke Building
HAVANA, CUBA	Calle de Aguiar 104
SAN JUAN, P. R.	Recinto Sur 51

West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company

Manufacturers of

SUPERCALENDERED
and
MACHINE FINISHED BOOK
and LITHOGRAPHIC
PAPERS

Offset, Envelope, Bond, Writing, Cover and Music Paper, High Grade Coated Book, Index Bristol, Post Card, Kraft and Label Papers.

also

Bleached Spruce Sulphite and Soda, Kraft Pulp

200 Fifth Avenue, New York — 732 Sherman Street, Chicago
503 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
122 East 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

A "one-piece" Dish

PAPRUS DISHES are not held in shape with folds or staples. They are *moulded*—just like chinaware. They are waterproof—rigid as a wooden dish—yet cost less than paper! Strong selling points to delicatessen dealers—grocers—meat merchants. Write for price list.

PAPRUS
DISHES

KEYES FIBRE COMPANY, INC.
General Sales Offices: GRAYBAR BLDG., NEW YORK
Factory: Waterville, Maine. JOHN M. HART COMPANY, *Manager of Sale*

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

(Continued from page 62)

Pagel Horton & Co., Inc., Etna, Gefle, 2,500 bls. wood pulp, 457 tons.
Bulkley Dunton & Co., Etna, ——, 625 bls. wood pulp, 127 tons.
M. Gottesman & Co., Inc., Etna, Sundsvall, 1,975 bls. sulphite, 395 tons.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Etna, Sundsvall, 150 bls. wood pulp, 25 tons.
Johanson Wales & Sparre, Inc., Etna, Sundsvall, 275 bls. sulphite, 55 tons.
Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Etna, Sundsvall, 2,500 bls. sulphate, 550 tons; 1,250 bls. sulphite, 250 tons.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Carenco, ——, 177 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, Carenco, Algiers, 192 bls. rags.
Philadelphia National Bank, Carenco, Algiers, 42 bls. rags.
Equitable Trust Co., Cabo Villano, Coruna, 75 bls. rags.
J. Castello Co., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 15 bls. rags.
Mathes & Co., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 15 bls. rags.
S. Birkenstein & Sons, Saugus, Genoa, 207 coils old rope.
Chemical National Bank, City of Eureka, Valencia, 179 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., City of Eureka, Valencia, 234 bls. rags.
Bank of New York, Clara, Trieste, 73 bls. rags.
J. B. Moors & Co., Valemore, London, 180 bls. rags.
National Bank of Commerce, Hudson, Havre, 1,084 bls. rags.
W. J. Jones, Hudson, Havre, 2 cs. painted paper.
Union Bank & Trust Co., Hudson, Havre, 86 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, Hudson, Havre, 80 bls. rags.
National City Bank, Mercer, Rotterdam, 64 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Mercer, Rotterdam, 130 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Half Moon, Greece, 340 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Havelland, Germany, 1,122 bls. rags; 4 cs. wires.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Bristol City, England, 165 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Turpin, Germany, 87 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Inc., Natirar, Germany, 201 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Caledonian, Ireland, 128 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Manchester Shipper, England, 112 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Corsan, ——, 129 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Hinnoy, ——, 280 bls. rags.

CHARLESTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

Castle & Overton, Inc., Magmeric, Belgium, 65 bls. rags.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

National City Bank, Western Ally, Rotterdam, 345 bls. rags; 181 bls. bagging.
Congoleum Nairn Co., Western Ally, Rotterdam, 305 bls. rags
National City Bank, Saugus, Marseilles, 295 bls. rags.
W. H. Masson, Sac City, Antwerp, 49 coils old rope.
Congoleum Nairn Co., Sac City, Antwerp, 1,118 bls. rags.
S. Shapira, Sac City, Antwerp, 51 bls. rags.
National Bank of Commerce, Hudson, Havre, 187 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Havelland, Germany, 4,132 bls. wood pulp.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Waukegan, Havre, 116 bls. rags.

NORFOLK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

Dickman Wright & Pugh, Western Ally, Rotterdam, 173 bls. bagging.
Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Sac City, Antwerp, 5 bls. rags.
N. Y. Trust Co., Sac City, Antwerp, 80 bls. bagging.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Havelland, Germany, 2 cs. wires.

BOSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

Kidder Peabody Accep. Corp., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 53 bls. rags.
Amtorg, Ltd., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 92 bls. flax waste.
National Shawmut Bank, Sacandaga, Antwerp, 60 bls. rags.
Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., Idaho, Antwerp, 254 bls. rags.
National Shawmut Bank, Idaho, Antwerp, 25 bls. wrapping paper.
Chase National Bank, Idaho, Antwerp, 32 bls. flax waste.
Downing & Co., Idaho, Antwerp, 50 bls. wrapping paper.
E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., Idaho, Antwerp, 125 bls. flax waste, 223 bls. rags.
American Felt Co., Idaho, Antwerp, 38 bls. flax waste.
Train Smith Co., Idaho, Antwerp, 465 bls. rags.
G. W. Millar & Co., Idaho, Antwerp, 192 bls. rags.
Cecil Kurtz, Idaho, Antwerp, 142 bls. cotton waste.
Green Hamilton Co., Mercer, Rotterdam, 103 bls. cotton waste.
Bulkley Dunton & Co., Mercer, ——, 710 bls. wood pulp.
G. M. Graves Co., Mercer, Rotterdam, 55 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Gaasterdyk, Holland, 934 bls. wood pulp.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Natirar, Germany, 349 bls. wood pulp.

News Print Situation in Canada

MONTREAL, Que., August 27, 1928.—A review of the situation regarding the effect of the over-expansion of the news print industry on the earnings of the leading companies leads to the conclusion that the decline in earnings has been in no way proportional to the drastic recession which has taken place in the market value of the news print stocks. It is stated that the profits of the leading companies are only fractionally below those of last year. On the other hand it is admitted that the recent shading of prices has not been in force long enough to have had much effect, and doubt is expressed as to whether or not there will be further declines in proportionate earnings. Work is going ahead on the immediate construction of two huge paper mills in the Maritime Provinces—one in Nova Scotia by the Nesbitt interests of Montreal, and one in New Brunswick by the International Paper Company, nad this work, combined with other expansions, dampens the hopes of the industry in general of any improvement in the situation for a long time to come.

Dr. Campbell Tells About Improvements

DEXTER, N. Y., August 27, 1928.—Dr. James E. Campbell, of the Dexter Sulphite, Pulp and Paper Company, appeared before a recent meeting of the village board and gave an outline of the extensive undertaking now in progress at the plant which is being entirely remodeled. His appearance before the board was in connection with complaints that sulphuric acid gas was escaping from the digesters at the plant. Dr. Campbell explained that his company was both financially and otherwise desirous of preventing the escape and consequent waste of gas. Engineers are now studying the situation and the company hopes to devise methods whereby the escaping gases will be converted into useful channels. Following Dr. Campbell's explanation the village board took no action on the complaints.

International Bag Factory to Open Soon

BATON ROUGE, La., August 20, 1928.—The bag factory of the International Paper Company will begin operation in this city in about two months, according to announcement. The factory is located near the Louisiana mill and was completed several months ago. Opening of the factory has been delayed because of the late arrival of the machinery.

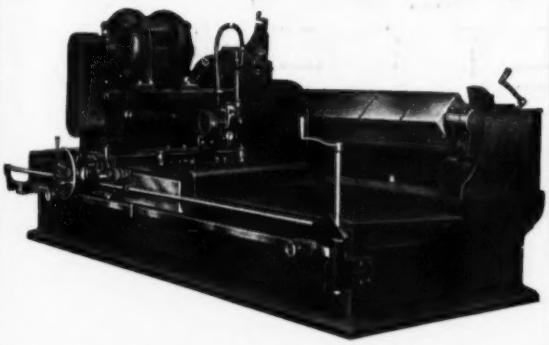
Nine carloads of machinery arrived here several days ago and a force of men are at work assembling and installing the machinery into the building.

According to information from the office of the Louisiana mill, the manager, chief electrician and chief accountant of the company will arrive in Bastrop this week to complete all arrangements for the opening. They will bring with them about forty experienced operators, it was announced. The bag factory will employ more than 100 people, and most of these will be women, it was stated.

Find Paper Rates Unfair to Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 28, 1928.—On complaint of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce and three corporations dealing in paper in Indianapolis, the interstate commerce commission has found unreasonable and unduly prejudical rates on printing and wrapping paper and certain paper articles in carloads from Appleton and other Wisconsin points to Indianapolis. The commission ordered the railroads on or before October 1 to establish the following rates in printing and wrapping paper: From Appleton and points grouped therewith, 28 cents a hundred pounds; from Rhinelander, Wis., and points grouped therewith, 31 cents a hundred pounds. On paper napkins and paper towels from the Appleton group, the commission ordered a rate of 35 cents and from the Rhinelander group, 39 cents.

Wide Use of New Type Grinders



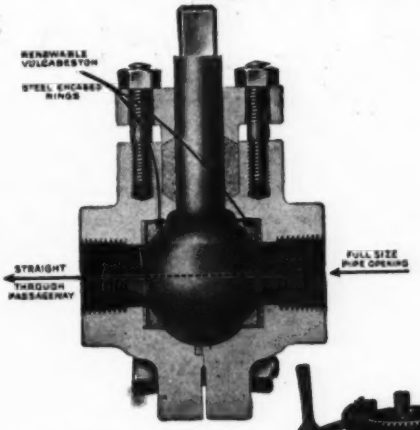
Within a comparatively short time, safely indicates outstanding value in paper knife grinding service. The dependability of the traveling wheel grinders for satisfying accuracy removes all fear of a poor job. When one of these grinders is installed all knife troubles are over and knife upkeep is reduced to a minimum, both of expense and labor. With minimum care in the most perfunctory routine service with one of these grinders, the knives are always in perfect condition.

COVELL-HANCHETT CO.
Big Rapids, Michigan, U. S. A.
514 First Ave., South,
Seattle, Wash.

FAIRBANKS' "SPHERO"

The Perfect "Blow-Off" Valve

Patented



Especially adapted to the requirements of the paper manufacturing industry. The 6 inch and 8 inch sizes, with flanged ends, are used extensively as blow-offs on digesters.

Write for Special Bulletin

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY
BOSTON NEW YORK PITTSBURGH
Factory: Binghamton, N. Y.
Distribution in ALL Principal Cities

PATENTED

FIDALGO
Drying Systems

(Not connected with any Pulp Mfg. Co)

DRY PULP—SAME STRENGTH AS WET

Shredded or Fibre Form

Bales 250-450 Lbs. 40 Cu. Ft. to 2000 Lbs.

Higher Machine Speeds.

Higher Test Paper or Board

Clean—Compact

SAMPLE TEST SHEET EACH PACKAGE

Let us supply you with data showing result many tests & cooperate with you to have Pulp Mills supply in this improved form.

TECHNICAL ECONOMIST CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 5243 CABLE "HERENCO"

TRIUNE

AND

MULTIPLE PLY DRYER FELTS

Serve every Felt Purpose in an efficient and satisfactory way.

ENGLISH or BAKER WOVEN

Made in three, four, five and six ply—60" to 214" wide.

FITCHBURG DUCK MILLS
FITCHBURG, MASS.

For 82 Years Makers of Fine Faced Felts for Papermakers

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, August 29, 1928.

Although the condition of the local paper market during the past week was rather quiet, due to the midsummer holidays, the outlook for the closing months of the year is considered highly promising in view of the excellent volume of inquiries being received on account of future business for practically all of the various grades. Quotations remain steady, in most instances.

With the approach of autumn the demand for news print is becoming more active. Production at the North American mills is being maintained at from 75 to 80 per cent and the output is being absorbed freely. Concessions are being made on contracts signed for the forthcoming year but quotations for immediate delivery are not changed.

The paper board market is exhibiting a strong undertone. Prices remain steady to firm. Fine papers are in better request and tissues are moving in good volume for the time of the year. The coarse paper market is practically unchanged. Some improvement has been noticed in the demand for wrapping paper. Prices generally remain unaltered.

Mechanical Pulp

Business in the ground wood market is dull and lifeless. While production has been curtailed somewhat both here and abroad, stocks in hand are believed to be sufficient to meet current requirements. Prices on the various grades are generally holding to the levels which have been maintained for some time past.

Chemical Pulp

Conditions in the chemical pulp market are fairly satisfactory. While the prevailing demand for imported and domestic grades is quiet, trading should become more lively after Labor Day. sulphite continues the bright particular feature of the chemical No radical price changes have been recorded of late. Bleached pulp market and both domestic and foreign porducers are well sold ahead.

Old Rope and Bagging

Mill interest in imported and domestic old rope is improving. Offerings are rather limited at present and consequently prices are steady to firm. The bagging market is fairly active. Scrap bagging is in excellent request and gunny bagging is moving in normal volume. Prices are generally unchanged.

Rags

While the domestic rag market is rather quiet at present, stocks in the hands of the paper mills are believed to be low and an expansion of trading is looked for in the near future. New cotton cuttings remain steady and the demand for roofing rags is persistent. The position of the foreign rag market is practically unchanged.

Waste Paper

Nearly all grades of paper stock are firmer. Offerings are becoming decidedly scarce and prices of many of the grades are advancing. The board mills, in particular, are anxious to fill their requirements and are shopping around for supplies. Print manilas are now quoted at from .80 to .85 and container manilas at from .70 to .75. No. 1 white news is selling at from 1.65 to 1.75, strictly over-issue at from .85 to .95 and strictly folded at from .60 to .75. No. 1 mixed paper is offered at from .60 to .65.

Twine

No radical changes have transpired in the twine market of late. The industry is considered to be in a sound position for the season and leading authorities predict an active autumn. Quotations on the various grades are practically unchanged, although concessions are said to have been made on desirable orders.

Mr. Whiting's Appointment Pleases Paper Men

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., August 28, 1928.—The naming of William F. Whiting of the Whiting Paper Company here as Secretary of Commerce succeeding Hebert Hoover is of keen interest to paper mill men hereabouts who know Mr. Whiting personally. Like his father the late Congressman William Whiting who founded the company in the early '60's, Whiting is a man of independent thought and judgment, and runs his business wholly independent of other mills.

His brother Samuel R. Whiting owns the controlling interest in the Collins Manufacturing Company at North Wilbraham so it will be seen that they are a papermaking family. Since the news of his appointment, Mr. Whiting has been deluged with letters, telegrams, phone calls, and not least newspaper men and cameramen in abundance. This is something new for both Mr. and Mrs. Whiting; but they have submitted with good grace, if not wholly pleased, with this phase of publicity and have treated all with courtesy and consideration that has been most pleasing.

William F. Whiting will be the fourth man to serve as Secretary of Commerce since the establishment of this branch of the government service as a separate bureau in 1913. William C. Redfield of New York City was chosen by President Woodrow Wilson that year; in 1919, Joseph W. Alexander of Missouri succeeded Mr. Redfield and when President Warren G. Harding took office in 1921, Herbert Hoover was appointed.

Secretary Whiting will receive a salary of $15,000 a year. Under his direction the following government officials serve; Commissioner of Navigation, Commissioner of Fisheries, Director of the Bureau of Mines, Commissioner of Patents, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboat Navigation, Director of Coast and Geodetic Survey Director of the Bureau of Foreign and domestic Commerce; Director of the Census, Assistant Director of Aeronautics and Director of the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Whiting leaves early this week for his new duties at Washington where he will some time later be joined by Mrs. Whiting. Both being frequent visitors at the White House, President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge being their warm personal friends for some years, they will doubtless have a pleasant time in the Capital City. Whether he will wish to retain the portfolio of Secretary of Commerce after Hoover's election, should he be elected, is now only a matter of conjecture and Mr. Whiting would not even discuss the subject. While having decided opinions on most of the questions of the day, Mr. Whiting is very chary about disclosing them and newspaper men and women who have tried to "draw him out" have not achieved any brilliant success so far.

END-OF-GRAIN SUCTION BOX COVERS

A Trial Installation Will Demonstrate Operative Economy and Better Product.

This improvement consists of 2 aluminum side-rails, which are permanently screwed to top flange of the suction box. Between these rails are diagonally inserted wooden sections of select green Vermont maple, with the grain of wood UPRIGHT. Write for prices and list of prominent users.

EMERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LAWRENCE, MASS.

H. S. TAYLOR

Consulting Engineer

Member Am. Soc. C. E.—Member Am. Soc. M. E.
Member Eng. Inst., Can.—Member A. I. E. E.

PULP, PAPER, AND FIBRE MILLS
HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND STEAM POWER PLANTS
PLANS-SPECIFICATIONS-EVALUATIONS
REPORTS - CONSULTATIONS

Jefferson St. Arcade, Dayton, O. — **Guarantee Bldg., Montreal, P. Q.**

HARDY S. FERGUSON

CONSULTING ENGINEER

200 Fifth Avenue — New York City

MEMBER AM. SOC. C. E.
MEMBER AM. SOC. M. E.
MEMBER ENG. INST. CAN.

PAPER PULP AND FIBRE MILLS INCLUDING BUILDINGS AND COMPLETE MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT
WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT
DAMS, STORAGE RESERVOIRS and OTHER HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
STEAM PLANTS

EXAMINATION REPORTS
ESTIMATES OF COST
VALUATIONS
DESIGNS
SPECIFICATIONS

Pulp and Paper Mills, Power Plants, Chemical Plants

Engineering Design
Construction Supervision
Mechanical Equipment
Surveys
Investigations
Management
Process Development
Waste Utilization
Fuel Economy
Valuations

Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Chemists : Engineers : Managers

30 CHARLES RIVER ROAD — CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

V. D. SIMONS

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER

Pulp and Paper Mills, Hydro-Electric and Steam Power Plants, Electrification Paper Mill Properties.

435 No. Michigan Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Fourdrinier Wires, all widths up to 300 inches

DIMOND WIRES

NEUMEYER & DIMOND

Established 1904

82-92 Beaver St. — New York

GEORGE F. HARDY

M. AM. SOC. C. E. — M. AM. SOC. M. E.
M. ENG. INST. CAN.

Mill Architect and Consulting Engineer

Langdon Building, 309 Broadway
New York

SPECIALTY

Paper, Pulp and Fibre Mills
Water Power Developments
Steam Power Plants
Plans and Specifications
Evaluations, Reports
Consultation

Cable Address:
"Hardistock"
A B C, 5th Edition
Bedford McNeill
Western Union
Bentley's

Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, August 29, 1928.

BLANC FIXE.—The blanc fixe market is in a fairly strong position. Contract shipments are moving in good volume. Prices are unchanged. The pulp is quoted at $40 per ton, in bulk, and the powder is still selling at from 3½ cents to 3⅝ cents a pound, in barrels, at works.

BLEACHING POWDER.—No radical changes were recorded in the bleaching powder market. Supplies are moving into consumption at a steady pace. Prices are unaltered. Bleaching powder is quoted at from $2.00 to $2.35 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works, according to quantity and grade.

CASEIN.—Demand for casein is moderately active. Quotations are holding to previously recorded levels. Domestic casein is still offered at from 16¼ cents to 17 cents a pound. Imported casein is selling at from 16¾ cents to 17 cents a pound, all in bags, car lot quantities.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Contract withdrawals of caustic soda are moving in excellent volume. Prices are holding to schedule, in most instances. Solid caustic soda is quoted at from $2.90 to $2.95 per 100 pounds. The flake and the ground are selling at from $3.30 to $3.35 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works.

CHINA CLAY.—Steadiness prevails in the china clay market. Shipments against contract are moving in normal volume. Prices are steady. Imported china clay is quoted at from $15 to $25 a ton, ship side. Domestic paper making clay is selling at from $8 to $9 a ton, at mine, and pulverized at from $10 to $12 a ton.

CHLORINE.—Conditions in the chlorine market are satisfactory for the season. Prices are holding to schedule and shading is infrequent. Chlorine is quoted at 3½ cents a pound, in tanks, or multi-unit cars, at works, on contract orders. The spot quotation ranges from 3¾ cents to 4 cents a pound.

ROSIN.—The rosin market fluctuated slightly. At the naval stores, the various grades of gum rosin used in the paper mills are now quoted at from $9.95 to $9.60 per 280 pounds, ex dock, in barrels. Wood rosin is still selling at from $7.50 to $8.30 per 280 pounds, at southern shipping points.

SALT CAKE.—Trading in the salt cake market was moderately active. Contract withdrawals are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Prices are steady and unchanged. Salt cake is quoted at from $15 to $17 a ton, in bulk, at works. Chrome salt cake is still offered at from $14 to $15 a ton.

SODA ASH.—The soda ash market is practically unchanged. Demand is mostly along routine lines. The contract movement is well up to average. Prices are holding to former levels. Contract quotations on soda ash, in car lots, at works, per 100 pounds, are as follows: in bags, $1.32½, and in barrels, $1.55.

STARCH.—While business in the starch market is excellent for the time of the year, leading refiners announce a reduction in prices amounting to fifteen cents per one hundred pounds. Special paper making starch is now quoted at $4.07 per 100 pounds, in bags, and at $4.24 per 100 pounds, in barrels.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—Some improvement has been noticed in the sulphate of alumina market. Prices rule steady and unchanged. Commercial grades of sulphate of alumina are quoted at from $1.40 to $1.55 per 100 pounds. The iron free is selling at $1.90 to $2.05 per 100 pounds, in bags, at works.

SULPHUR.—Production of sulphur is being maintained in sufficient volume to take care of prevailing requirements. Shipments against contract are moving regularly. Sulphur is still selling at from $18 to $19 a ton, in bulk, at mine, on contract orders. The spot quotation is $20 per ton.

TALC.—The undertone of the talc market is steady. Demand for this product is fairly persistent. Prices generally remain unaltered. Domestic talc is quoted at from $16 to $18 a ton, in bulk, at eastern mines. Imported talc is selling at from $18 to $20 per ton, ship side.

Market Quotations

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers	11.00	@38.00
Bonds	9.00	@45.00
Writings—		
Extra Superfine	14.00	@32.00
Superfine	14.00	@32.00
Tub sized	10.00	@15.00
Engine sized	8.00	@11.00
News—		
Rolls, contract	3.25	@ —
Rolls, transient	3.25	@ 3.50
Sheets	3.65	@ 3.85
Side Runs	3.00	@ 3.75
Book, Cased—		
S. & S. C.	6.35	@ 7.75
M. F.	6.25	@ 7.75
Coated and Enamel	8.00	@15.00
Lithograph	8.00	@15.00
Tissues—Per Ream—		
White No. 1	.75	@ 1.00
Anti-Tarnish	1.10	@ 1.90
Colored	1.00	@ 2.00
White No. 2	.75	@ .85
Kraft	.90	@ 1.00
Manila	.75	@ .85
Kraft—		
No. 1 Domestic	6.25	@ 6.50
No. 2 Domestic	4.25	@ 4.50
Southern	4.00	@ 4.25
Imported	6.50	@ 7.00
Manila—		
No. 1 Jute	9.00	@ 9.25
No. 2 Jute	7.75	@ 8.50
No. 1 Wood	4.75	@ 5.25
No. 2 Wood	4.00	@ 4.50
Butchers	3.75	@ 4.25
Fibre Papers—		
No. 1 Fibre	5.00	@ 5.50
No. 2 Fibre	4.75	@ 5.25
Common Bogus	2.75	@ 3.00
Screenings	3.00	@ 3.25
Card Middles	4.00	@ 5.00
Glassine—		
Bleached, basis 25 lbs.	13.00	@16.00
Bleached, basis 20 lbs.	15.00	@16.00

(Delivered New York)

Boards—per ton—		
News	50.00	@52.50
Straw	52.50	@55.00
Chip	47.50	@50.00
Binders' Boards	65.00	@67.50
Sgl. Mla. Ll. Chip	51.00	@53.50
Wood Pulp	80.00	@85.00
Container	67.50	@72.50
85 test Jute Liner	57.50	@60.00

Mechanical Pulp

(Ex-Dock)

No. 1 Imported—		
Moist	30.00	@31.25
Dry	32.00	@34.00

(F. o. b. Mill)

No. 1 Domestic	26.00	@29.00
Screenings	15.00	@20.00

Chemical Pulp

(Ex-Dock, Atlantic Ports)

Sulphite (Imported)—		
Bleached	3.65	@ 4.25
Easy Bleaching	2.70	@ 2.90
No. 1 strong unbleached	2.60	@ 2.70
Mitscherlich unbleached	2.65	@ 3.25
No. 2 strong unbleached	2.50	@ 2.60
No. 1 Kraft	2.60	@ 2.75
No. 2 Kraft	2.40	@ 2.50
Sulphate—		
Bleached	3.75	@ 3.85

(F. o. b. Pulp Mill)

Sulphite (Domestic)—		
Bleached	3.40	@ 4.75
Easy Bleaching Sulphite	2.60	@ 2.75
News Sulphite	2.40	@ 2.65
Mitscherlich	3.00	@ 3.70
Kraft (Domestic)	2.70	@ 3.30
Soda Bleached	3.15	@ 3.50
Sulphate Screenings—		
Coarse	.75	@ .85
Refined	1.50	@ 1.65

Domestic Rags

New Rags

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Shirt Cuttings—		
New White, No. 1	11.25	@11.75
New White, No. 2	8.00	@ 8.50
Silesias No. 1	7.25	@ 7.75
New Unbleached	10.50	@11.00
Washables	4.25	@ 4.75
Fancy	5.50	@ 6.00
Blue Overall	6.75	@ 7.25
New Blue Prints	5.25	@ 5.50
New Soft Blacks	5.25	@ 5.75
Mixed Khaki Cuttings	4.75	@ 5.25
Pink Corset Cuttings	8.00	@ 8.50
O. D. Khaki Cuttings	5.25	@ 5.75
Men's Corduroy	3.75	@ 4.25
New Mixed Blacks	3.50	@ 3.75

Old Rags

White, No. 1—		
Repacked	5.50	@ 6.00
Miscellaneous	4.50	@ 5.00
White, No. 2—		
Repacked	3.00	@ 3.50
Miscellaneous	2.50	@ 2.75
St. Soiled, White	2.00	@ 2.15
Thirds and Blues—		
Repacked	2.25	@ 2.50
Miscellaneous	1.75	@ 2.00
Black Stockings	3.25	@ 3.75
Roofing Rags—		
Cloth Strippings	1.70	@ 1.80
No. 1	1.70	@ 1.80
No. 2	1.55	@ 1.65
No. 3	1.30	@ 1.40
No. 4	1.25	@ 1.35
No. 5A	.95	@ 1.05

Foreign Rags

New Dark Cuttings	2.50	@ 3.00
New Mixed Cuttings	2.75	@ 3.25
New Light Silesias	7.00	@ 7.50
Light Flannelettes	7.50	@ 8.00
Unbleached Cottons	10.00	@11.00
New White Cuttings	10.50	@11.50
New Light Oxfords	7.00	@ 7.50
New Light Prints	5.50	@ 6.50
No. 1 White Linens	7.25	@ 8.00
No. 2 White Linens	5.50	@ 6.25
No. 3 White Linens	4.50	@ 5.00
No. 4 White Linens	3.00	@ 3.50
Old Extra Light Prints	2.75	@ 3.25
Ord. Light Prints	2.25	@ 2.50
Med. Light Prints	1.90	@ 2.10
Dutch Blue Cottons	2.25	@ 2.50
German Blue Linens	2.50	@ 2.75
German Blue Cottons	2.00	@ 2.25
Checks and Blues	1.75	@ 1.90
Lindsay Garments	1.90	@ 2.00
Dark Cottons	1.65	@ 1.75
Old Shopperies	1.55	@ 1.65
New Shopperies	1.50	@ 1.60
French Blues	2.10	@ 2.25

Old Rope and Bagging

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Gunny No. 1—		
Foreign	1.60	@ 1.70
Domestic	1.70	@ 1.75
Wool Tares, light	1.60	@ 1.65
Wool Tares, heavy	1.60	@ 1.65
Bright Bagging	1.60	@ 1.65
Small Mixed Rope	1.25	@ 1.40
Manila Rope—		
Foreign	3.25	@ 3.50
Domestic	3.25	@ 4.00
New Burlap Cut	2.75	@ 3.00
Hessian Jute Threads—		
Foreign	3.50	@ 4.00
Domestic	3.25	@ 3.50

Old Waste Papers

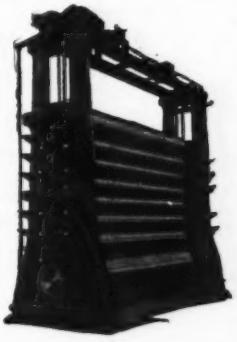
(F. o. b. New York)

Shavings—		
Hard, white, No. 1	3.25	@ 3.50
Hard, white, No. 2	2.50	@ 2.65
Soft, White, No. 1	2.25	@ 2.50
White envelope cuttings	3.25	@ 3.50
Flat Stock—		
Stitchless	1.60	@ 1.70
Overissue Mag.	1.60	@ 1.70
Solid Flat Book	1.45	@ 1.55
Crumpled No. 1	1.10	@ 1.20
Solid Book Ledger	2.00	@ 2.10
Ledger Stock	1.60	@ 1.75
Manilas—		
New B. B. Chips	.65	@ .75
New Env. Cut	2.40	@ 2.60
New Cuttings	1.60	@ 1.85
Extra No. 1 old	1.25	@ 1.35
Print	.80	@ .85
Container	.70	@ .75
Bogus Wrapper	.75	@ .85
Old Kraft Machine Compressed bales	1.80	@ 1.90
News—		
No. 1 White News	1.65	@ 1.75
Strictly Overissue	.85	@ .95
Strictly Folded	.65	@ .75
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.60	@ .65
Common Paper	.30	@ .35

LOBDELL

Chilled Iron Calender and Press Rolls
Automatic Roll Grinding Machines
Improved Micrometer Roll Calipers

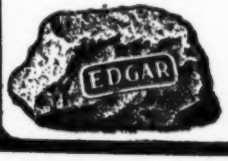
LOBDELL CAR WHEEL COMPANY
Established 1836
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.



Clay

300 tons daily
AMERICAN MADE FOR AMERICAN TRADE

H. T. BRAND
COATING CLAY
and
High Grade Filler Clay
A product developed as a result of 43 years experience in washing American Clays. Today being used in many of the largest paper mills.
Ask for Samples.



The
EDGAR BROS. CO.
50 Church St. *New York*

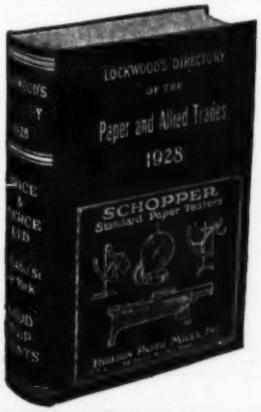
TAYLOR, STILES & COMPANY
GIANT
RIEGELSVILLE, N. J. U.S.A.

RAG CUTTERS

TAYLOR, STILES & COMPANY
Riegelsville, N. J., U. S. A.

Canadian Representatives
Waterous Engine Works Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont., Can.

Sole Agents for Europe
R. J. Marx, 133-139 Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C.



A Mine of Useful Information is now ready

Lockwood's Directory

of the Paper and Pulp and Allied Industries

This most carefully compiled and useful directory of over 1000 pages has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date and among other listings contains:

City Addresses of Mills and Mill Supply Houses
Classified List of Paper Mill Products
Classified List of Pulp Mill Products
Coated Paper Manufacturers
Envelope Manufacturers
Glazed and Coated Paper Manufacturers
Idle Mills
Mill Officials
Pad Manufacturers
Paper Merchant s
Paper Stock and Rag Dealers
Paper Bag Manufacturers
Paper Box Manufacturers
Paper, Wood Pulp and Chemical Fiber Mills of the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico and South America
Paper Specialties Manufacturers

Price $7.50 anywhere, charges prepaid

LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., Inc.
10 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Twines

(F. o. b. Mill)

Cotton—			
No. 1	.39	@	.40
No. 2	.37	@	.38
No. 3	.36	@	.37
B. C., 18 basis	.38	@	.40
A. B. Italian, 18 basis	.48	@	.53
Finished Jute—			
Dark 18 basis	.24	@	.25
Light 18 basis	.27	@	.28
Jute Wrapping, 3-6 Ply—			
No. 1	.21	@	.23
No. 2	.20	@	.22
Tube Rope—			
4-ply and larger	.18	@	.19
Fine Tube Yarn—			
5-ply and larger	.23	@	.27
4-ply	.24	@	.28
3-ply	.26	@	.30
Unfinished India—			
Basis	.16	@	.17
Paper Makers Twine Balls	.13	@	.15
Box Twine, 2-3 ply	.17	@	.19
Jute Rope	.21	@	.23
Ameri. Hemp, 6	.29	@	.31
Sisal Hay Rope—			
No. 1 Basis	.18	@	.20
No. 2 Basis	.16	@	.18
Sisal Lath Yarn—			
No. 1	.16	@	.18
No. 2	.14	@	.16
Manila Rope	.24	@	.26

CHICAGO

All Rag Bond	.35	@	.41
No. 1 Rag Bond	.25	@	.35
No. 2 Rag Bond	.14	@	.25
Water Marked Sulphite Bond	.09	@	.12
Sulphite Bond	.06¾	@	.11
Superfine writing	.18	@	.24
No. 1 fine writing	.14	@	.18
No. 2 fine writing	.12	@	.14
No. 3 fine writing	.08½	@	.12
No. 1 M. F. Book	.06½	@	.07¼
No. 2 M. F. Book	.05¼	@	.06¼
No. 1 S.&S.C. Book	.06¾	@	.07¾
No. 2 S.&S.C. Book	.05¾	@	.06½
Coated Book	.07½	@	.12
Coated Label	.07½	@	.10
News—Roll, mill	.03½	@	.04¼
News—Sheets, mill	.03¾	@	.04¾
No. 1 Manila	.04¼	@	.05¾
No. 1 Fibre	.04¾	@	.05¼
No. 2 Manila	.04¼	@	.04¾
Butcher's Manila	.04	@	.04½
No. 1 Kraft	.06¼	@	.06½
Southern Kraft	.03¾	@	.04
No. 2 Kraft	.04	@	.04¼
Wood Tag Boards	.04¼	@	.06¼
Sulphite Screenings	.03	@	.03¾
Manila Tissue—			
24x36 Sheet	.07	@	.07¼
White Tissue—			
20x30 Sheet	.07¼	@	.07½
Boards, per ton—			
(Delivered Central Territory)			
Plain Chip	37.50	@	41.00
Solid News	47.50	@	—
Manila Lined Chip	55.00	@	—
Container Lined—			
(Delivered Central Territory)			
85 Test	65.00	@	70.00
100 Test	70.00	@	—

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Chicago)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	2.80	@	2.90
White Env. Cuttings	2.90	@	3.00
No. 1 Soft Shavings	2.50	@	2.60
No. 1 Mixed	1.00	@	1.05
No. 2 Mixed	.90	@	1.00
Ledger & Writings	1.55	@	1.65
Solid Books	1.25	@	1.35
Blanks	1.70	@	1.80
Krafts	1.90	@	2.00
New Kraft Cuts	2.25	@	2.35
Manila Envelope Cuttings	2.00	@	2.10
Ex. No. 1 Manila	1.55	@	1.65
Print Manila	.90	@	1.00
Folded News (oversissue)	.65	@	.75
Old Newspapers—			
No. 1	.65	@	.75
No. 2	.60	@	.65
Mixed Papers—			
No. 1	.70	@	.80
Roofing Stocks—			
(F. o. b. Chicago, net cash)			
No. 1	30.00	@	—
No. 2	28.00	@	—

PHILADELPHIA

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Bonds	.07	@	.40
Ledgers	.11	@	.40
Writings—			
Superfine	.13	@	.18
Extra fine	—	@	.22
Fine	.20	@	.26½
Fine, No. 2	.16	@	.25
Fine, No. 3	.12	@	.20
Book, M. F.	.06	@	.07
Book, S. S. & C.	.06	@	.07½
Book, Coated	.11	@	.16
Coated Lithograph	.09	@	.12
Labe	.09	@	.12
News	.03¾	@	.04
No. 1 Jute Manila	.08½	@	.09
Manil Sul., No. 1	.04½	@	.06
Manil No. 2	.04	@	.04½
No. 2 Kraft	.05¼	@	.05½
No. 1 Kraft	.06	@	.06¼
Common Bogus	.02¾	@	—
Straw Board	50.00	@	75.00
News Board	47.50	@	—
Chip Board	42.50	@	45.00
Wood Pulp Board	4.50	@	5.00
(Carload Lots)			
Binder Boards—			
No. 1, per ton	80.00	@	90.00
No. 2, per ton	75.00	@	80.00
Carload lots	65.00	@	75.00
Tarred Felts—			
Regular	58.00	@	63.00
Slaters (per roll)	84	@	.94
Best Tarred, 1-ply (per roll)	1.85	@	1.95
Best Tarred, 2-ply (per roll)	1.44	@	1.54
Best Tarred, 3-ply	1.93	@	2.08
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.65	@	.70

Domestic Rags (New)

(Price to Mill, f. o. b. Phila.)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White, No. 1	.11½	@	.12
New White, No. 2	.07	@	.07½
Light Silesias	.07	@	.07½
Silesias, No. 1	.07½	@	.08
Black Silesia, soft	.05	@	.05½
New Unbleached	.10½	@	.11
Washable	.03½	@	.04
Fancy	.05½	@	.06
Cottons—according to grades—			
Blue Overall	.07½	@	.08
New Blue	—	@	.04
New Black Soft	.05½	@	.06
New Light Seconds	.03	@	.03½
Khaki Cuttings	.04½	@	.05
Corduroy	.03	@	.03¾
New Canvas	.08	@	.09½
New Black Mixed	.05	@	.05½

Bagging

(F. o. b. Phila.)

Gunny, No. 1—			
Foreign	1.75	@	2.00
Domestic	1.75	@	2.00
Manila Rope	3.50	@	4.00
Sisal Rope	1.50	@	—
Mixed Rope	1.10	@	1.25
Scrap Burlaps	1.40	@	1.50
Wool Tares, heavy	3.00	@	—
Mixed Strings	1.15	@	1.25
No. 1, New Light Burlap	2.50	@	2.75
New Burlap Cuttings	—	@	2.50

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Phila.)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	3.20	@	3.25
No. 2 Hard White	2.75	@	3.00
No. 1 Soft White	2.40	@	2.50
No. 2 Soft White	1.90	@	2.00
No. 1 Mixed	1.50	@	1.60
No. 2 Mixed	.90	@	1.00
Solid Ledger Stock	1.50	@	1.60
Writing Paper	1.50	@	1.60
No. 1 Books, heavy	1.50	@	1.60
No. 2 Books, light	1.25	@	1.40
No. 1 New Manila	2.40	@	2.50
No. 1 Old Manila	1.50	@	1.60
Print Manila	.95	@	1.00
Container Manila	.80	@	.90
Old Kraft	2.25	@	2.50
Common Paper	.50	@	.55
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.55	@	.60
Straw Board, Chip	.60	@	.65
Binders Board, Chip	.60	@	.65
Oversissue News	.75	@	.80
Old Newspaper	.50	@	.60

Domestic Rags (Old)

White, No. 1—			
Repacked	4.25	@	4.50
Miscellaneous	3.50	@	4.00
White, No. 2—			
Repacked	.02¾	@	02¾
Miscellaneous	.01¾	@	.02
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	2.00	@	2.25
Miscellaneous	1.80	@	2.00
Black Stockings	3.75	@	4.00
Roofing Stock—			
No. 1	1.65	@	1.75
No. 2	1.40	@	1.50
No. 3	1.25	@	—
No. 4	1.25	@	—
No. 5A	.85	@	.90
B	.80	@	.90
C	.70	@	.80

BOSTON

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers—			
Sulphite	.07½	@	.15
Rag content	.15	@	.30
All rag	.38	@	.52½
Bonds—			
Sulphite	76½	@	.11½
Rag content	.15	@	.30
All rag	.36½	@	.65
Writings	.07	@	.20
Superfines	.11	@	.31
News	.03½	@	.04
Book, Super	.06	@	.09
Book, M. F.	.05¾	@	.08½
Book, Coated	.08½	@	.20
Coated Litho	.09	@	.12
Label	.09½	@	.15
Jute Manila No. 1	.11	@	.13
Manila, Sul. No. 1	.04¾	@	.06½
Manila, Sul. No. 2	.03¾	@	.04½
No. 1 Kraft	.05½	@	.06½
No. 2 Kraft	.04	@	.04¾
Common Bogus	.02	@	.02¾
Delivered New England points			
Straw Boards, rolls .009	52.50		
Straw Board in Sheets, basis 35s to 70s	54.50	@	55.00
Filled News Board			47.50
Chip Board			45.00
Single Manila Pulp Lined Board	52.50	@	57.50
Single White, Patent Coated Newsboard Bender	70.00	@	80.00
Wood Pulp Board	80.00	@	85.00
Binder Boards	70.00	@	75.00
(F. o. b. Mill)			
Tarred Felts—			
Regular, carload lots	65.00	@	—

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Boston)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	3.25	@	3.75
No. 2 Hard White	2.60	@	2.90
No. 1 Soft White	2.45	@	2.55
No. 1 Mixed	1.10	@	1.15
No. 2 Mixed	.85	@	.90
Solid Ledger Stock	2.35	@	2.45
No. 1 Books, Heavy	1.55	@	1.60
No. 1 Books, Light	—	@	1.15
Manila Env. Cuttings	2.00	@	2.25
No. 1 Old Manila	1.20	@	1.25
White Blank News	1.50	@	1.60
Old Kraft	1.90	@	2.00
Print Manila	.70	@	.80
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.55	@	.57½
Overissue News	.70	@	.80
Old Newspapers	.55	@	.62½
Box Board, Chip	.65	@	—

Bagging

(Price f. o. b. Boston)

Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	—	@	1.60
Manila Rope—			
Foreign	3.50	@	—
Domestic	3.25	@	3.50
Mixed Strings	.90	@	1.00
Scrap Burlaps	1.50	@	1.60
Scrap Sisal	1.25	@	—
Scrap Sisal for shredding	1.50	@	—
Wool Tares, heavy	—	@	1.50
New Burlap Cutting	—	@	2.00

Domestic Rags (New)

(Price f. o. b. Boston)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White No. 1	.09	@	.10
Silesias, No. 1	.07	@	—
New Unbleached	.09½	@	.10
Fancy	.04	@	.04½
Washable	.04	@	.04½
Cottons—According to grades			
Blue Overalls	.06	@	.06½
New Black, soft	.04	@	.04¼
Khaki Cuttings	.04	@	.04½
Corduroy	.03	@	.03½
New Canvas	.08	@	.08½

Domestic Rags (Old)

(Price f. o. b. Boston)

Canvas	.04½	@	—
White No. 1—			
Repacked	4.75	@	5.25
Miscellaneous	5.00	@	—
White No. 2—			
Repacked	.04½	@	.05
Miscellaneous	.03½	@	.04
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	2.00	@	2.15
Miscellaneous	1.75	@	1.90
Roofing Stock—			
No. 1	1.75	@	1.85
No. 2	1.45	@	1.55
No. 3	1.05	@	1.10
No. 4	1.10	@	1.15

Foreign Rags

(F. o. b. Boston)

Dark Cottons	1.70	@	1.75
New No. 1 Shirt Cuttings	9.00	@	10.00
Dutch Blues	2.00	@	2.12½
Lace Curtains	5.00	@	5.50
New Checks & Blues	4.50	@	4.65
Old Fustians	1.90	@	—

TORONTO

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Bond—			
No. 1 Sulphite	.12½	@	—
No. 2 Sulphite	.10¾	@	—
No. 1 Colored	.13½	@	—
No. 2 Colored	.11¾	@	—
Ledgers (sulphite)	—	@	—
Ledgers, No. 1	.36	@	—
Ledgers, No. 2	.27	@	—
Writing	.09½	@	.10
News f. o. b. Mills—			
Rolls (carloads)	3.25	@	—
Sheets (carloads)	3.75	@	—
Sheets (2 tons or over)	4.00	@	—
Book—			
No. 1 M. F. (carloads)	7.50	@	—
No. 2 M. F. (carloads)	7.25	@	—
No. 3 M. F. (carloads)	7.00	@	—
No. 1 S. C. (carloads)	8.00	@	—
No. 2 S. C. (carloads)	7.75	@	—
No. 3 S. C. (carloads)	7.50	@	—
No. 1 Coated and Litho	14.50	@	—
No. 2 Coated and Litho	13.50	@	—
No. 3 Coated and Litho	12.75	@	—
Coated tinted	.15	@	—
Wrapping—			
Rag Brown	4.95	@	—
White Wrap	5.25	@	—
"B" Manila	5.80	@	—
No. 1 Manila	6.65	@	—
Fiber	6.65	@	—
Kraft, M. F.	7.00	@	—
M. G.	7.00	@	—

Pulp

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ground Wood	30.00	@	31.00
Sulphite easy bleaching	62.00	@	—
Sulphite news grade	62.00	@	—
Sulphite, bleached	75.00	@	—
Sulphate	65.00	@	—

Old Waste Paper

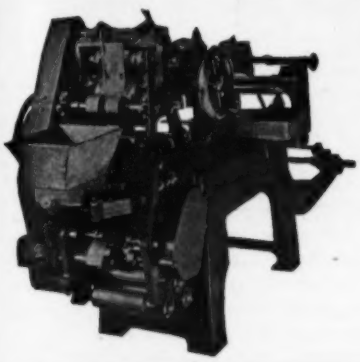
(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)

Shavings—			
White Env. Cut	3.00	@	—
Soft White Book Shavings	2.85	@	—
White Blk, News	1.50	@	—
Book and Ledger—			
Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old)	1.40	@	—
Light and Crumpled Book Stock	1.25	@	—
Ledgers and Writings	1.50	@	—
Solid Ledgers	1.50	@	—
Manilas—			
New Manila Cut	1.50	@	—
Printed Manilas	1.00	@	—
Kraft	2.25	@	—
News and Scrap—			
Strictly Overissue	.80	@	—
Strictly Folded	.80	@	—
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.65	@	—

Domestic Rags

(Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto)

No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings	.11½	@	—
Fancy Shirt Cuttings	.05½	@	—



HIGHEST SPEED
Paper Bag Machinery

Get My Quotations Before Placing Your Orders
Special Machinery Designed and Built

A. L. PARRISH.
1702 Robinson St., South Bend, Ind.

Maintains your high standards of quality papers

ALPHA FIBRE
for the making of fine paper

Alpha Fibre's exceptionally high cellulose content imparts to papers those outstanding qualities which previously were obtainable only through the use of good rags.

Paper hitherto made without rag stock, can be brought to the high quality goal by the use of Alpha Fibre.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

BROWN COMPANY
founded 1852
PORTLAND, MAINE
PULP SALES DIVISION

The B Co. Inc. QUALITY PULPS

HAFSLUND NORWAY — **"HAFSLUND BEAR" Bleached Sulphite**

F:HAGA — **"FORSHAGA" Bleached Sulphite**

KRAFT HURUM NORWAY SPECIAL KOOS BAC — **"HURUM SPECIAL" Extra Strong Kraft**

"BAMBLE" Extra Strong Kraft

Fresh Monthly Shipments—No Closed Winter Season

The Borregaard Company
Incorporated
200 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dietz Toilet Paper Machines

For making Toilet and Paper Towel Rolls
(With or without perforations)

Self Adjusting — Easy to Operate

Also

AUTOMATIC TUBE MACHINES

Manufacturers of Sanitary Crepe Towel Machines, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Drop Roll Slitting Machines, Photo Mount Beveling Machines, Rotary Card Cutting Machines, etc.
Correspondence solicited

DIETZ MACHINE WORKS

126-128 W. Fontaine Street
Cor. Waterloo St., (between Front & Second St.)
and below Diamond St.
Phila., Penna., U. S. A.

CASEIN

Our new Casein Department is under the management of G. W. DYNE, who needs no introduction to the Coated Paper Trade.

We invite your inquiries upon Domestic, Argentine, French and other imported Caseins.

American-British Chemical Supplies Inc.
15 East 26th Street,
New York City.

Paper Mill Stocks and Bonds

Quoted by Taylor & White, 45 Wall street, New York City, to whom all inquiry for quotations on these or any other Securities is referred.

BONDS	BID	ASKED
Abitibi Power & Paper 5s, 1943	90	91
Abitibi Power & Paper 6s, serially to 1934	100	102
American Writing Paper 6s, 1947	81	87
Bastrop Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1940	103	105½
Bedford Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1942	97	100
Belgo-Canadian Paper 6s, 1943	100	103
British-Columbia Pulp & Paper 6s, 1950	89	92
Brown Paper Mills Serial 6s, 1941	97	100
Brown Company 5½s, 1946	98	101
Bryant Paper 6s, 1942	98	101½
Canadian Paper Board 7s, 19337	97	99½
Cape Breton Pulp & Paper 6s, 1932	103	...
Celotex Company 6s, 1929	95	99
Celotex Company 6½s, 1939	100	102
Celotex Company of Chicago, Debenture 6s, 1936	95	98
Central Paper Company Serial 6½s, 1942	86	89
Central Paper 7s, 1934	78	...
Champion Coated Paper Serial 6½s, 1934	100	...
Champion Coated Fibre Notes 6s, 1941	100	102
Champion Fibre Notes 6s, 1941	100	102
Champion Fibre Notes 8s, 1930	95	...
Champion Paper Corp. 6s, 1945	95	98
Container Corp. of America Debenture 6s, 1936, ex-warrants	101	104
Continental Paper Products 6½s, 1943	90	99
Cornell Wood Products 7½s, 1937	103	...
Crown Willamette 6s, 1951	101	102
Dells Paper & Pulp Serial 6s, 1938	95	98
Dixon Board Mills Serial 6s, 1942	80	...
Donnaconna Paper 5½s, 1948	95	98
Eastern Manufacturing Co. 7s, 1938	97	100
Escanaba Paper Serial 6s, 1939	98	100
Escanaba Paper 6½s, 1935	96	99
Filer Fibre Serial 7s, 1935	90	95
Fort Irange Paper 7s, 1942	101	...
Fort William Paper 6s, 1946	100	104
Fraser Company 6s, 1950	103	105
Hammermill Paper Serial 6s, 1939	100	...
Hawley Pulp & Lumber 6s, 1946	96	...
Hawthorne Paper Company 6s, 1937	80	...
Hoberg Paper & Fibre 7s, 1937	94	97
Industrial Fibre Corp. Debenture 8s, 1933	100	...
International Paper 6s, 1955	102	103
International Paper 5s, 1947	98	100
Itasca Paper & Prairie River Power Serial 5½s, 1938	99½	...
Itasca Paper & Prairie River Power Serial 6s, 1938	99	...
Jessup & Moore First 6s, 1945	83	90
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment 6s, 1938	99	101
Lake Superior Paper 6s, 1941	105	108
Marathon Paper Mills Serial 5½s, 1942	99	101
Marinette & Menominee 7½s, 1936	103	105
Mead Pulp & Paper 5% Notes Serially, 1937	95	100
Mead Fibre 7s, 1937	97	101
Minnesota Ontario Paper Serial 6s, 1945	97½	100
Murray Bay Paper Serial 6½s, 1947	102	105
Munissing Paper Serial 6s, 1936	98	...
Nekoosa Edwards Paper 6s, 1928-42	96	...
Ontario Pulp & Paper 6s, 1931	108½	110½
Orono Pulp & Paper 6s, 1943	99	...
Orono Pulp & Paper 5s, 1941	96½	...
Oswegatchie Paper Serial 6s, 1932	95	100
Oswego Falls Corp. 6s, 1941	99	102
Parker-Young Company 6½s, 1944	98	100
Paterson Parchment Paper 6s, 1938	101	103
Penobscot Chemical Fibre 6s, 1942	102	105
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper 5½s, 1947	98	100
Price Brothers 6s, 1943	105	...
Provincial Paper 5½s, 1947	98½	...
Queen City Paper 7s, 1933	98	...
River Raisin Paper 6s, 1936	98	100
Riordan Pulp & Paper 6s, 1942	102	104
Rolland Paper 6s, 1937	99	101
St. Croix Paper Serial 5s, 1937	99	...
St. Helen Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1931	99	102
St. Maurice Valley Corp. 6s, 1945	101	104
St. Maurice Valley Corp. 5½s, 1947	98½	100½
St. Regis Paper of Canada 6s,, 1931	100	101½
St. Regis Paper of Canada 6½s, 1934	100	102
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills 7s, 1941	104	106
Spanish River Pulp & Paper 6s, 1931	108	110
Stevens-Thompson Paper 6s, 1942	94	96
Taggart Brothers 6s, 1944	95	100
Tait Paper & Color Industries 6s, 1934	88	92
Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper 5s, 1930	94	...
Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper 6s, 1940	100	102
Tomahawk Kraft Paper 6s, 1938	98	...
Tomahawk Pulp Paper 7s, 1932	99	...
Tonawanda Paper 5½s, Series 1941	99	102
Union Bag & Paper Power 6s, 1932	98	100
United Wall Paper Factories 6s, 1947	96	99
Warren (S. D.) Company 6s, 1945	103	105
Watab Paper 6½s, 1942	101	103½
Waterway Paper Products 6s, 1931	100	101½
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper 6s, 1951	103	105
Westfield River Paper Serial 7s, 1943	89	93
Whitmer-Parson Pulp & Lumber 8s, 1938	20	25
Whitaker Paper 7s, 1942	108	110

STOCKS	BID	ASKED
American Box Board, Pfd.	9¼	10¼
American Box Board, Com.	9¼	10¼
Am. Tissue Mills, 7% Pfd.	90	93
British Columbia P. & P. Pfd.	65	75
Brompton Pulp & Paper, 8% Pfd.	100	...
Champion Fibre, 7% Pfd.	108	110
Diem & Wing, 7% Pfd.	92	97
Eastern Mfg. Co. 1st Pfd.	55	...
Great Northern Paper, Com.	75	78
Hammermill Paper, new 6% Pfd.	100	...
Hinde & Dauch, Com.	125	None Off.
Hinde & Dauch, 6% Pfd.	102	None Off.
Holyoke Card & Paper	160	None Off.
Marathon Paper Mills, Com.	150	...
Mengel Co., Pfd.	102	104
Midwest Box Co., 8% Pfd.	98	102
Midwest Box Co., 6% Pfd.	95	99
Louis De Jonge Co., 7% Pfd.	94	97
Oxford Papers, Com.	195	...
Oxford Paper Co., Pfd.	108	111
Penobscot Chemical Fibre, Com.	80	...
Richardson Co., Com.	170	...
Rubberoid	95	101
Sabin Robbins Paper Co., 8% Pfd.	105	110
St. Croix Paper	155	...
St. Regis Paper Co., 7% Cum. Pfd.	105	108
Westfield River Paper Co., 1st Pfd.	Wanted	None Off.
West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company	55	57
West Virginia Pulp and Paper, Pfd.	100	103
Whittaker Paper, 7% Cum. Pfd.	105	None Off.

Ranger School Dedication

"The dedication of the new Ranger School and the conference on Ranger School education, August 24 and 25 at Wanakena, in the heart of the Adirondack forest will mark a forward step unique in forestry education," said Dean Franklin Moon of the New York States College of Forestry, Syracuse University.

"The Ranger School," continued the Dean, "is conducted by the Forestry College at Syracuse but is a course apart from the four-year course given at Syracuse. The school is the only one of its kind in the United States. Its primary purpose is to prepare men to fill the gap between the professional forester and the lumberjack.

"The need for such men in many branches of forestry has been demonstrated by the success of the Ranger School. The men graduating from the Wanakena institution handle forestry problems that the common lumberjack could not undertake and would be impracticable as a business for the professional forester," said the Dean.

Acceptances of invitations to the conference by leaders in forestry of national reputation and influential conservationists in political cilcles indicate the most notable forestry gathering whihc has even been held in the State of New York. Among those expected to attend the conference are—

Hon. Louis Marshall, Dean Henry S. Graves, Yale University; Dean C. D. Howe, University of Toronto; Prof. John M. Briscoe, University of Maine; Dean S. T. Dana, University of Michigan, Hon. J. R. Clancy, Hon. G. W. Driscol, Hon. John D. Clarke, Dr. W. P. Baker, Syracuse University, Col. W. M. Acheson, James F. Evans, Secretary New York State Park Commission; Hon. M. F. Tremaine, State Comptroller, Hon. J. H. Wilson, Director of the Budget; Roy Headley, Assistant Forester, Washington, D. C., Elwood Wilson, Grand Mere, Quebec; Hon. C. R. Mills, Deputy Minister of Forestry, Toronto, Ontario; Dr. J. S. Boyce, Director of Northeastern Forest Experiment Station; Hon. Clarence Fisher; G. C. Piche, Quebec; Prof. E. A. Ziegler, Mount Alto Forest School, W. G. Howard, State Superintendent of Forests.

Northwestern Mill Being Rushed

PORTLAND, Ore., August 17, 1928.—Peterson & Scott, Portland contractors who have the excavation contract on the Northwestern Pulp and Paper company's new plant at Astoria, will soon add another crew to rush their contract, and the Gilpin Construction company will be able to start driving the first piling in a few days, for the water front construction work.

B. T. McBain, general manager of the company, returned to his office in Portland after meeting with the city council at Astoria, in which conclave the council voted by a big majority to give a contract to the paper company by which the city agrees to furnish 4,000,000 gallons of water a day, 310 days a year for a period of fifty years.

With this contract with the city definitely settled the Austin company will push their general contract work as fast as possible on the plant for the Northewesern company. Concrete work for the acid tower can be started as soon as the grading in the eastern part of the premises is completed, which will be very shortly.

Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, September 5, 1928.

BLANC FIXE.—Trading in the blanc fixe market was fairly active during the past week. Prices are generally holding to schedule without difficulty. The pulp is still quoted at $40 per ton, in bulk, and the powder is selling at from 3½ to 3⅝ cents a pound, in barrels, at works.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The bleaching powder market is rather quiet at present. Offerings are sufficient to take care of current needs. Prices remain unaltered. Bleaching powder is quoted at from $2.00 to $2.35 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works, according to quantity and grade.

CASEIN.—Steadiness prevails in the casein market. Prices are steady and unchanged and shading is infrequent. Domestic casein is quoted at from 16¼ cents to 17 cents a pound. Imported casein is still offered at from 16¾ cents to 17 cents a pound, all in bags, car lot quantities.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Demand for caustic soda is persistent. Contract shipments are going forward in satisfactory volume. Prices remain unchanged. Solid caustic soda is quoted at from $2.90 to $2.95 per 100 pounds. The flake and the ground are selling at from $3.30 to $3.35 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works.

CHINA CLAY.—Some improvement was noticed in the china clay market. Quotations are holding to schedule without difficulty. Imported china clay is quoted at from $15 to $25 a ton, ship side. Domestic paper making clay is selling at from $8 to $9 a ton, at mine, and pulverized at from $10 to $12 a ton.

CHLORINE.—Conditions in the chlorine market are satisfactory. Supplies are moving into consumption at a normal pace for the season. Chlorine is quoted at 3½ cents a pound, in tanks, or multi-unit cars, at works, on contract orders. The spot quotation ranges from 3¾ cents to 4 cents a pound.

ROSIN.—Prices declined sharply in the rosin market. At the naval stores, the various grades of gum rosin used in the paper mills are now quoted at from $9.15 to $9.20 per 280 pounds, ex dock, in barrels. Wood rosin is still selling at from $7.50 to $8.30 per 280 pounds, at southern shipping points.

SALT CAKE.—Offerings of salf cake are rather limited at present and the market is exhibiting a strong undertone. Quotations are steady to firm. Salt cake is selling at from $15 to $17 a ton, in bulk, at works. Chrome salt cake is still offered at from $14 to $15 a ton, in bulk, at works.

SODA ASH.—Contract withdrawals of soda ash are going forward in good volume. Inquiries for future business are fairly numerous. Prices remain unchanged. Contract quotations on soda ash, in car lots, at works, per 100 pounds, are as follows: in bags, $1.32½, and in barrels, $1.55.

STARCH.—No further changes have been reported in the starch market. Demand for this product is mostly seasonal. Shipments against contract are going forward in a normal manner. Special paper making starch is still quoted at $4.07 per 100 pounds, in bags, and at $4.24 per 100 pounds, in barrels.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—The sulphate of alumina market is in a sound position. Prices are holding to schedule, in most instances. Commercial grades of sulphate of alumina are quoted at from $1.40 to $1.55 per 100 pounds. The iron free is selling at from $10 to $2.05 per 100 pounds, in bags, at works.

SULPHUR.—Most of the business transacted in the sulphur market during the past week was along routine lines. Contract shipments are going forward regularly. Prices are unchanged. Sulphur is quoted at from $18 to $19 a ton, in bulk, at mine, on contract orders. The spot quotation is $20 per ton.

TALC.—Business in the talc market is fairly good. Prices are holding to previously quoted levels, and there is little talk of concessions around. Domestic talc is quoted at from $16 to $18 a ton, in bulk, at eastern mines. Imported talc is selling at from $18 to $20 per ton, ship side.

Market Quotations

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers	11.00	@38.00
Bonds	9.00	@45.00
Writings—		
Extra Superfine	14.00	@32.00
Superfine	14.00	@32.00
Tub sized	10.00	@15.00
Engine sized	8.00	@11.00
News—		
Rolls, contract	3.25	@ —
Rolls, transient	3.25	@ 3.50
Sheets	3.65	@ 3.85
Side Runs	3.00	@ 3.75
Book, Cased—		
S. & S. C.	6.35	@ 7.75
M. F.	6.25	@ 7.75
Coated and Enamel	8.00	@15.00
Lithograph	8.00	@15.00
Tissues—Per Ream—		
White No. 1	.75	@ 1.00
Anti-Tarnish	1.10	@ 1.90
Colored	1.00	@ 2.00
White No. 2	.75	@ .85
Kraft	.90	@ 1.00
Manila	.75	@ .85
Kraft—		
No. 1 Domestic	6.25	@ 6.50
No. 2 Domestic	4.25	@ 4.50
Southern	4.00	@ 4.25
Imported	6.50	@ 7.00
Manila—		
No. 1 Jute	9.00	@ 9.25
No. 2 Jute	7.75	@ 8.50
No. 1 Wood	4.75	@ 5.25
No. 2 Wood	4.00	@ 4.50
Butchers	3.75	@ 4.25
Fibre Papers—		
No. 1 Fibre	5.00	@ 5.50
No. 2 Fibre	4.75	@ 5.25
Common Bogus	2.75	@ 3.00
Screenings	3.00	@ 3.25
Card Middles	4.00	@ 5.00
Glassine—		
Bleached, basis 25 lbs.	13.00	@16.00
Bleached, basis 20 lbs.	15.00	@16.00

(Delivered New York)

Boards—per ton—		
News	50.00	@52.50
Straw	52.50	@55.00
Chip	47.50	@50.00
Binders' Boards	65.00	@67.50
Sgl. Mla. Ll. Chip	51.00	@53.50
Wood Pulp	80.00	@85.00
Container	67.50	@72.50
85 test Jute Liner	57.50	@60.00

Mechanical Pulp

(Ex-Dock)

No. 1 Imported—		
Moist	30.00	@31.25
Dry	32.00	@34.00

(F. o. b. Mill)

No. 1 Domestic	26.00	@29.00
Screenings	15.00	@20.00

Chemical Pulp

(Ex-Dock, Atlantic Ports)

Sulphite (Imported)—		
Bleached	3.65	@ 4.25
Easy Bleaching	2.70	@ 2.90
No. 1 strong unbleached	2.60	@ 2.70
Mitscherlich unbleached	2.65	@ 3.25
No. 2 strong unbleached	2.50	@ 2.60
No. 1 Kraft	2.60	@ 2.75
No. 2 Kraft	2.40	@ 2.50
Sulphate—		
Bleached	3.75	@ 3.85

(F. o. b. Pulp Mill)

Sulphite (Domestic)—		
Bleached	3.40	@ 4.75
Easy Bleaching Sulphite	2.60	@ 2.75
News Sulphite	2.40	@ 2.65
Mitscherlich	3.00	@ 3.70
Kraft (Domestic)	2.70	@ 3.30
Soda Bleached	3.15	@ 3.50
Sulphate Screenings—		
Coarse	.75	@ .85
Refined	1.50	@ 1.65

Domestic Rags

New Rags

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Shirt Cuttings—		
New White, No. 1	11.25	@11.75
New White, No. 2	8.00	@ 8.50
Silesias No. 1	7.25	@ 7.75
New Unbleached	10.50	@11.00
Washables	4.25	@ 4.75
Fancy	5.50	@ 6.00
Blue Overall	6.75	@ 7.25
New Blue Prints	5.25	@ 5.50
New Soft Blacks	5.25	@ 5.75
Mixed Khaki Cuttings	4.75	@ 5.25
Pink Corset Cuttings	8.00	@ 8.50
O. D. Khaki Cuttings	5.25	@ 5.75
Men's Corduroy	3.75	@ 4.25
New Mixed Blacks	3.50	@ 3.75

Old Rags

White, No. 1—		
Repacked	5.50	@ 6.00
Miscellaneous	4.50	@ 5.00
White, No. 2—		
Repacked	3.00	@ 3.50
Miscellaneous	2.50	@ 2.75
St. Soiled, White	2.00	@ 2.15
Thirds and Blues—		
Repacked	2.25	@ 2.50
Miscellaneous	1.75	@ 2.00
Black Stockings	3.25	@ 3.75
Roofing Rags—		
Cloth Strippings	1.70	@ 1.80
No. 1	1.70	@ 1.80
No. 2	1.55	@ 1.65
No. 3	1.30	@ 1.40
No. 4	1.25	@ 1.35
No. 5A	.95	@ 1.05

Foreign Rags

New Dark Cuttings	2.50	@ 3.00
New Mixed Cuttings	2.75	@ 3.25
New Light Silesias	7.00	@ 7.50
Light Flannelettes	7.50	@ 8.00
Unbleached Cottons	10.00	@11.00
New White Cuttings	10.50	@11.50
New Light Oxfords	7.00	@ 7.50
New Light Prints	5.50	@ 6.50
No. 1 White Linens	7.25	@ 8.00
No. 2 White Linens	5.50	@ 6.25
No. 3 White Linens	4.50	@ 5.00
No. 4 White Linens	3.00	@ 3.50
Old Extra Light Prints	2.75	@ 3.25
Ord. Light Prints	2.25	@ 2.50
Med. Light Prints	1.90	@ 2.10
Dutch Blue Cottons	2.25	@ 2.50
German Blue Linens	2.50	@ 2.75
German Blue Cottons	2.00	@ 2.25
Checks and Blues	1.75	@ 1.90
Lindsay Garments	1.90	@ 2.00
Dark Cottons	1.65	@ 1.75
Old Shopperies	1.55	@ 1.65
New Shopperies	1.50	@ 1.60
French Blues	2.10	@ 2.25

Old Rope and Bagging

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Gunny No. 1—		
Foreign	1.60	@ 1.70
Domestic	1.70	@ 1.75
Wool Tares, light	1.60	@ 1.65
Wool Tares, heavy	1.60	@ 1.65
Bright Bagging	1.60	@ 1.65
Small Mixed Rope	1.25	@ 1.40
Manila Rope—		
Foreign	3.25	@ 3.50
Domestic	3.25	@ 4.00
New Burlap Cut	2.75	@ 3.00
Hessian Jute Threads—		
Foreign	3.50	@ 4.00
Domestic	3.25	@ 3.50

Old Waste Papers

(F. o. b. New York)

Shavings—		
Hard, white, No. 1	3.25	@ 3.50
Hard, white, No. 2	2.50	@ 2.65
Soft, White, No. 1	2.25	@ 2.50
White envelope cuttings	3.25	@ 3.50
Flat Stock—		
Stitchless	1.60	@ 1.70
Overissue Mag.	1.60	@ 1.70
Solid Flat Book	1.45	@ 1.55
Crumpled No. 1	1.10	@ 1.20
Solid Book Ledger	2.00	@ 2.10
Ledger Stock	1.60	@ 1.75
Manilas—		
New B. B. Chips	.65	@ .75
New Env. Cut	2.40	@ 2.60
New Cuttings	1.60	@ 1.85
Extra No. 1 old	1.25	@ 1.35
Print	.80	@ .85
Container	.70	@ .75
Bogus Wrapper	.75	@ .85
Old Kraft Machine Compressed bales	1.80	@ 1.90
News—		
No. 1 White News	1.65	@ 1.75
Strictly Overissue	.85	@ .95
Strictly Folded	.65	@ .75
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.60	@ .65
Common Paper	.30	@ .35

PARSONS & WHITTEMORE

Incorporated

299 Broadway, New York

WOODPULP

Foreign Domestic

Sole Selling Agents for

BENGTSFORS "CORONA"

Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Especially adapted for Rag and Absorbent Papers

CHRISTIE "Ruby Metal"
Paper Machine Wires

Kalamazoo Representative
ALEX MACVIE
1414 Portage St.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

GENERAL Aluminum Sulphate CHEMICAL

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY 40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

Your Card in This Space Will Bring Results

RHOADS TANNATE WATERSHED LEATHER BELTING

TRIED RHOADS TANNATE FIVE YEARS AGO NOW HAVE MANY TANNATE BELTS

THE above beater is driven by a 12-inch double Tannate Watershed Belt that replaced a 12-inch, 8-ply rubber. Rubber belts lasted less than two years on this drive. The Tannate Watershed Belt was put on in 1924, and is "Still running, in excellent condition."

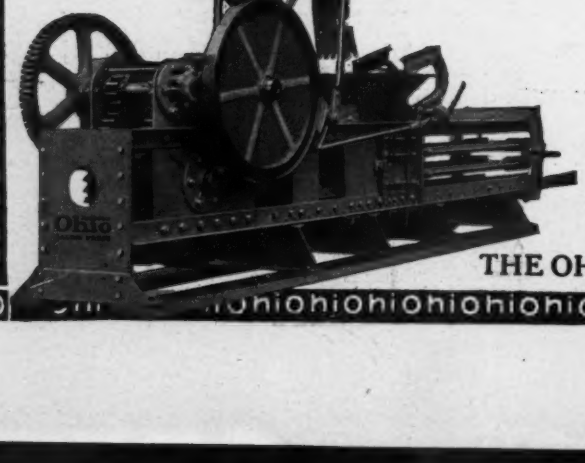
This company began using Rhoads Tannate Belting in 1923. Since then they have installed more than fifty Tannate Belts totaling well over two thousand lineal feet.

The stronger grip of Tannate that reduces power losses; its longer life on hard drives that assures fewer stops, and its unusual dependability have proved it an economical belting in a number of paper mills.

Tannate is always sold under the Rhoads Service Guarantee and in accordance therewith a trial belt on one of your drives will cost you only what it is worth to you and it stands to save you a lot if it wins for you as it has for others. Send us your order.

J. E. RHOADS & SONS

Philadelphia - 37 N. Sixth St.
New York—104 Beekman St. Atlanta—70 Forsyth St., S. W.
Chicago—24 N. Clinton St. Cleveland—1224 W. Ninth St.
Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.



FAMOUS **Ohio**

BALING PRESS

Made in Three Sizes

There is no stopping, no lifting out of the plunger either for feeding in material, for tying up the bale, or removing it. All these things are necessary in the vertical press. They delay the operation, make more labor and cut down the output.

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR CO., Bellevue, Ohio

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, September 5, 1928.

While trading in the local paper market was only moderately active during the past week, a continual expansion of business is confidently looked for during the balance of the year, now that Labor Day has passed. Inquiries on account of future requirements are being received in satisfactory volume and the industry is generally optimistic over the outlook. Prices are holding up very well and there is little talk of concessions.

News print production is running at about 75 per cent of capacity in the North American mills. Although many publishers are engaged in replenishing their stocks, supplies on hand are apparently large enough to take care of the current demand. While quotations for immediate delivery are unchanged, concessions are being made on contracts signed for the forthcoming year.

Steadiness prevails in the paper board market. Production is being maintained in good volume and is being keyed by the demand. Prices remain unchanged. The fine paper market is exhibiting a strong undertone with quotations holding to schedule. Signs of improvement have been noticed in the coarse paper market and wrapping paper is in excellent request.

Mechanical Pulp

Most of the business transacted in the ground wood market of late has been for immediate requirements. Demand for both domestic and imported mechanical pulp is mostly routine but some improvement is anticipated now that the holidays are practically over. Prices are generally unaltered although there have been reports of shading on extra large orders.

Chemical Pulp

The chemical pulp market was fairly active during the week and it is reported that a satisfactory volume of orders have been booked recently for the forthcoming year. Bleached sulphite still continues the bright particular feature of the chemical pulp market and offerings of both imported and domestic grades are decidedly scarce. Quotations are practically unchanged.

Old Rope and Bagging

Demand from the paper mills for foreign and domestic old rope is fairly persistent. Prices of the different grades are steady and unchanged. The bagging market was rather quiet during the past week, due to the holidays, but, judging from the number of inquiries around, some improvement should develop before long. Prices are generally holding to former levels.

Rags

Inquiries for foreign and domestic rags are becoming more numerous and an active market is anticipated for the closing months of the year. Roofing grades continue to move in excellent volume. Cotton cuttings are in fairly satisfactory request. Prices of the varous grades are practically unchanged and there are not many reports of shading around.

Waste Paper

The paper stock market is exhibiting a strong undertone. The grades used by the board manufacturers are particularly active. Offerings are rather limited and consequently prices are steady to firm. Manilas and news are particularly strong and recent advances are being maintained without difficulty. Practically all grades of paper are showing some improvement.

Twine

Although the position of the twine market is unchanged, it is generally believed that purchasing will expand materially during the last quarter of the year, with the usual increased movement of wrapping paper. Prices of the various grades are generally holding to schedule and should rule steady to firm during the balance of the year.

Boxboard Production for July

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1928.—July production of box board, based on reports to the Department of Commerce by 93 firms operating 120 plants (reports for earlier months including four concerns now out of business) was 73.2 per cent of capacity, as compared with 79.9 per cent in June and 69.2 per cent in July, 1927. In the following table the capacity data vary according to the number of working days in each month:

Year and Month	Operation			Production				Unfilled Orders (end of month)
	Inch hours		Per cent of Capacity	Short Tons		Per cent of Capacity	New Orders	
	Capacity	Operated		Capacity	Output		Short Tons	
1927								
Jan.	10,474,300	6,998,505	66.8	275,100	173,629	63.1	194,285	105,669
Feb.	10,055,328	7,583,477	75.4	264,096	189,273	71.7	183,861	102,005
Mar.	11,312,244	8,627,946	76.3	297,108	219,824	74.0	230,065	114,369
April	10,893,272	7,771,040	71.3	286,104	205,589	71.9	197,435	101,861
May	10,474,300	7,836,315	74.8	275,100	200,216	72.8	194,122	93,248
June	10,893,272	8,277,054	76.0	286,104	214,704	75.0	213,735	94,847
July	10,474,300	7,443,012	71.1	275,100	190,406	69.2	213,649	109,616
Total (7 mos.)	74,577,016	54,537,349	73.2	1,958,712	1,393,641	71.2	1,427,152	.....
1928								
Jan.	10,372,900	7,833,458	75.5	273,125	203,882	74.6	204,128	80,417
Feb.	10,372,900	8,136,737	78.4	273,125	211,862	77.6	215,333	85,862
Mar.	11,312,244	8,843,542	78.2	297,108	227,344	76.5	244,871	93,380
April	10,474,300	8,311,710	79.4	275,100	221,079	80.4	211,304	84,513
May	10,893,272	8,733,965	80.2	286,104	242,394	84.7	224,366	73,157
June	10,893,272	8,199,515	75.3	286,104	228,646	79.9	228,252	77,782
July	10,474,300	8,000,170	76.4	275,100	201,489	73.2	210,547	79,492
Total (7 mos.)	74,793,188	58,058,097	77.6	1,965,766	1,536,696	78.2	1,538,801	.....

Year and Month	Shipments of boxboard	Stocks of boxboard, end of month	Consumption of waste paper		Per cent of Capacity	Stocks of waste paper, end of month	
			Capacity	Consumed		At plants	In transit and unshipped purchases
	Short Tons		Short Tons			Short Tons	
1927							
Jan.	175,528	53,562	256,450	163,337	63.7	163,023	38,062
Feb.	189,032	53,327	246,192	182,322	74.1	158,222	40,602
Mar.	217,876	54,566	276,966	209,730	75.7	155,513	43,789
April	209,944	50,211	266,708	189,942	71.2	147,938	46,314
May	201,788	48,906	256,450	193,077	75.3	149,438	59,289
June	211,828	52,452	266,708	207,187	77.7	151,671	43,807
July	194,285	49,307	256,450	182,283	71.7	150,709	51,255
Total (7 mos.)	1,400,281	.....	1,825,924	1,327,878	72.7	.....	.....
1928							
Jan.	196,984	49,032	255,225	189,744	74.3	153,747	62,181
Feb.	209,477	50,350	255,225	193,966	76.0	140,104	60,038
Mar.	237,621	40,439	276,966	209,649	75.7	139,255	47,322
April	220,315	50,319	256,450	211,898	82.6	132,621	47,551
May	235,794	49,107	266,708	220,750	82.8	127,217	46,375
June	223,901	53,560	266,708	204,468	76.7	130,484	43,480
July	204,212	49,834	256,450	191,132	74.5	132,311	62,056
Total (7 mos.)	1,528,304	.....	1,633,735	1,421,627	77.5	.....	.....

BROWN COMPANY'S ALPHA GRADES

of Purified Cellulose Fibre representing some of the valuable results of our many years of research in cellulose chemistry.

SUPER ALPHA

for strength in Tear, Fold and Mullen. Super Alpha equals the higher grades of rags in the manufacture of fine papers.

EASY-BEATING ALPHA

This is a grade developed for mills of limited beating capacity. While not giving results equal to Super Alpha, it produces wonderful paper on short beating.

REGULAR ALPHA

This is a grade midway between Super and Easy-Beating.

Use ALPHA for Quality

BROWN Company — FOUNDED 1883 — Portland, Maine

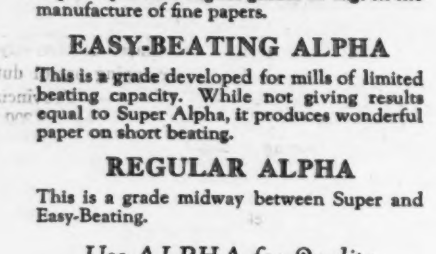
The Babcock & Wilcox Co.

85 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1868

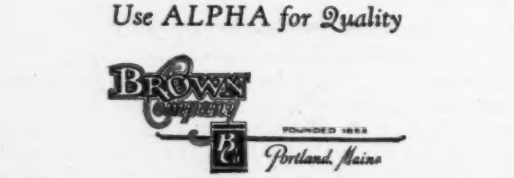
Water Tube Boilers Steam Superheaters
Economizers Air Preheaters
Chain Grate Stokers Oil Burners
Refractories
Seamless Tube and Piping

BRANCH OFFICES

ATLANTA	Candler Building
BOSTON	80 Federal Street
CHICAGO	Marquette Building
CINCINNATI	Traction Building
CLEVELAND	Guardian Building
DALLAS, TEXAS	Magnolia Building
DENVER	444 Seventeenth Street
DETROIT	Ford Building
HOUSTON, TEXAS	Electric Building
LOS ANGELES	Central Building
NEW ORLEANS	344 Camp Street
PHILADELPHIA	Packard Building
PHOENIX, ARIZ.	Heard Building
PITTSBURGH	Farmers Deposit Bank Building
PORTLAND, ORE.	Failing Building
SALT LAKE CITY	Kearns Building
SAN FRANCISCO	Sheldon Building
SEATTLE	L. C. Smith Building
HONOLULU, T. H.	Castle & Cooke Building
HAVANA, CUBA	Calle de Aguiar 104
SAN JUAN, P. R.	Recinto Sur 51



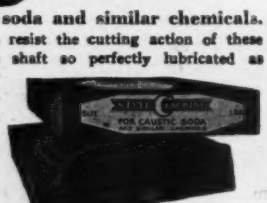
Where "PALCO" Packing Lifts the Friction Load Off the Shaft.



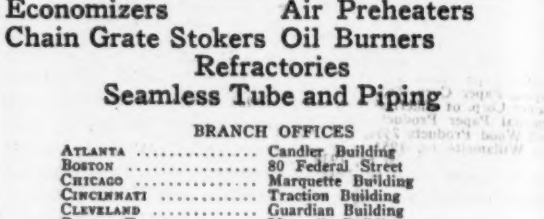
Photograph of a Centrifugal Pump Shaft badly worn by working against flax packing which did not carry sufficient lubricant to prevent friction.

STYLE C PACKING

For pumps handling caustic soda and similar chemicals. Its lubricant can be relied upon to resist the cutting action of these chemicals, and to keep the pump shaft so perfectly lubricated as to avoid friction. To prove our claims let us send you a free working sample to test under your own conditions.



GREENE, TWEED & CO.
Sole Manufacturers
109 Duane St., New York



In Many Paper Mills

Coatesville Products of one sort or another will be found, — Boilers, Stacks, Breechings, Tanks, Digesters, Riveted Pipe, Stand Pipes, Troughs.

In fact, for nearly a HALF CENTURY Coatesville has been turning out "nothing but" the highest grade equipment made of steel plate.

The job illustrated above was entirely made by Coatesville and was shipped "riveted-up" to the Pacific Coast (Length 86'3", width 9'0", weight 154,000 lbs.)

COATESVILLE BOILER WORKS

Boilers - Tanks - Steel Plate Work

Main Office and Works—COATESVILLE, PA.

Philadelphia	New York	Boston
11 S. 15th St.	30 Church St.	141 Milk St.
Pittsburgh	Baltimore	Newark
Union Trust Bldg.	Lexington Bldg.	60 Park Place

Paper Mill Stocks and Bonds

Quoted by Taylor & White, 45 Wall street, New York City, to whom all inquiry for quotations on these or any other Securities is referred.

BONDS	BID	ASKED
Abitibi Power & Paper 5s, 1943	90	91
Abitibi Power & Paper 6s, serially to 1934	100	102
American Writing Paper 6s, 1947	81	87
Bastrop Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1940	103	105½
Bedford Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1942	97	100
Belgo-Canadian Paper 6s, 1943	100	103
British-Columbia Pulp & Paper 6s, 1950	89	92
Brown Paper Mills Serial 6s, 1941	97	100
Brown Company 5½s, 1946	98	101
Bryant Paper 6s, 1942	98	101½
Canadian Paper Board 7s, 19337	97	99½
Cape Breton Pulp & Paper 6s, 1932	103	...
Celotex Company 6s, 1929	95	99
Celotex Company 6½s, 1939	100	102
Celotex Company of Chicago, Debenture 6s, 1936	95	98
Central Paper Company Serial 6½s, 1942	86	89
Central Paper 7s, 1934	78	...
Champion Coated Paper Serial 6½s, 1934	100	...
Champion Coated Fibre Notes 6s, 1941	100	102
Champion Fibre Notes 6s, 1941	100	102
Champion Fibre Notes 8s, 1930	95	...
Champion Paper Corp. 6s, 1945	95	98
Container Corp. of America Debenture 6s, 1936, ex-warrants	101	104
Continental Paper Products 6½s, 1943	90	99
Cornell Wood Products 7½s, 1937	103	...
Crown Willamette 6s, 1951	101	102
Dells Paper & Pulp Serial 6s, 1938	95	98
Dixon Board Mills Serial 6s, 1942	80	...
Donnaconna Paper 5½s, 1948	95	98
Eastern Manufacturing Co. 7s, 1938	97	100
Escanaba Paper Serial 6s, 1939	98	100
Escanaba Paper 6½s, 1935	96	99
Filer Fibre Serial 7s, 1935	90	95
Fort Irange Paper 7s, 1942	101	...
Fort William Paper 6s, 1946	100	104
Fraser Company 6s, 1950	103	105
Hammermill Paper Serial 6s, 1939	100	...
Hawley Pulp & Lumber 6s, 1946	96	...
Hawthorne Paper Company 6s, 1937	80	...
Hoberg Paper & Fibre 7s, 1937	94	97
Industrial Fibre Corp. Debenture 8s, 1933	100	...
International Paper 6s, 1955	102	103
International Paper 5s, 1947	98	100
Itasca Paper & Prairie River Power Serial 5½s, 1938	99½	...
Itasca Paper & Prairie River Power Serial 6s, 1938	99	...
Jessup & Moore First 6s, 1945	83	90
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment 6s, 1938	99	101
Lake Superior Paper 6s, 1941	105	108
Marathon Paper Mills Serial 5½s, 1942	99	101
Marinette & Menominee 7½s, 1936	103	105
Mead Pulp & Paper 5% Notes Serially, 1937	95	100
Mead Fibre 7s, 1937	97	101
Minnesota Ontario Paper Serial 6s, 1945	97½	100
Murray Bay Paper Serial 6½s, 1947	102	105
Munising Paper Serial 6s, 1936	98	...
Nekoosa Edwards Paper 6s, 1928-42	96	...
Ontario Pulp & Paper 6s, 1931	108½	110½
Orono Pulp & Paper 6s, 1943	99	...
Orono Pulp & Paper 5s, 1941	96½	...
Oswegatchie Paper Serial 6s, 1932	95	100
Oswego Falls Corp. 6s, 1941	99	102
Parker-Young Company 6½s, 1944	98	100
Paterson Parchment Paper 6s, 1938	101	103
Penobscot Chemical Fibre 6s, 1942	102	105
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper 5½s, 1947	98	100
Price Brothers 6s, 1943	105	...
Provincial Paper 5½s, 1947	98½	...
Queen City Paper 7s, 1933	98	...
River Raisin Paper 6s, 1936	98	100
Riordan Pulp & Paper 6s, 1942	102	104
Rolland Paper 6s, 1937	99	101
St. Croix Paper Serial 5s, 1937	99	...
St. Helen Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1931	99	102
St. Maurice Valley Corp. 6s, 1945	101	104
St. Maurice Valley Corp. 5½s, 1947	98½	100½
St. Regis Paper of Canada 6s, 1931	100	101½
St. Regis Paper of Canada 6½s, 1934	100	102
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills 7s, 1941	104	106
Spanish River Pulp & Paper 6s, 1931	108	110
Stevens-Thompson Paper 6s, 1942	94	96
Taggart Brothers 6s, 1944	95	100
Tait Paper & Color Industries 6s, 1934	88	92
Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper 5s, 1930	94	...
Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper 6s, 1940	100	102
Tomahawk Kraft Paper 6s, 1938	98	...
Tomahawk Pulp Paper 7s, 1932	99	...
Tonawanda Paper 5½s, Series 1941	99	102
Union Bag & Paper Power 6s, 1932	98	100
United Wall Paper Factories 6s, 1947	96	99
Warren (S. D.) Company 6s, 1945	103	105
Watab Paper 6½s, 1942	101	103½
Waterway Paper Products 6s, 1931	100	101½
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper 6s, 1951	103	105
Westfield River Paper Serial 7s, 1943	89	93
Whitmer-Parson Pulp & Lumber 8s, 1938	20	25
Whitaker Paper 7s, 1942	108	110

STOCKS	BID	ASKED
American Box Board, Pfd.	9¼	10¼
American Box Board, Com.	9¼	10¼
Am. Tissue Mills, 7% Pfd.	90	93
British Columbia P. & P. Pfd.	65	75
Brompton Pulp & Paper, 8% Pfd.	100	...
Champion Fibre, 7% Pfd.	108	110
Diem & Wing, 7% Pfd.	92	97
Eastern Mfg. Co. 1st Pfd.	55	...
Great Northern Paper, Com.	75	78
Hammermill Paper, new 6% Pfd.	100	...
Hinde & Dauch, Com.	125	None Off.
Hinde & Dauch, 6% Pfd.	102	None Off.
Holyoke Card & Paper	160	None Off.
Marathon Paper Mills, Com.	150	...
Mengel Co., Pfd.	102	104
Midwest Box Co., 8% Pfd.	98	102
Midwest Box Co., 6% Pfd.	95	99
Louis De Jonge Co., 7% Pfd.	94	97
Oxford Papers, Com.	195	...
Oxford Paper Co., Pfd.	108	111
Penobscot Chemical Fibre, Com.	80	...
Richardson Co., Com.	170	...
Rubberoid	95	101
Sabin Robbins Paper Co., 8% Pfd.	105	110
St. Croix Paper	155	...
St. Regis Paper Co., 7% Cum. Pfd.	105	108
Westfield River Paper Co., 1st Pfd.	Wanted	None Off.
West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company	55	57
West Virginia Pulp and Paper, Pfd.	100	103
Whittaker Paper, 7% Cum. Pfd.	105	None Off.

FINE PAPER DISPLAY AT TORONTO

(*Continued from page 36*)

trades will be well represented among the industries willing to support the project.

The Forest Patrol Air Service of Ontario a few days ago completed 5,000 flying hours in fire and mapping patrol duty for the present year. Capt. Roy Maxwell, Director of Provincial Air Services, anticipates that the year's figures will reach 5,200 hours before the snow flies. During 1927 the force flew 4,861 hours in the fire detection and suppression work. This year's achievement constitutes a record. "It is especially gratifying in view of the fact that we started three weeks later this year than last," said Captain Maxwell.

The sale of a timber berth in the northwestern section of Ontario has been withdrawn by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests by reason of the failure of tenderers to bid beyond the "upset" price fixed by the Government.

The regular quarterly meeting of the directors of Interlake Tissue Mills, Ltd., has been called for the head office in Toronto on September 6.

Thomas Nuttall, of the well-known British paper mill machinery house of Bentley & Jackson, has arrived in Vancouver and will shortly visit some of the paper mills in Ontario. Mr. Nuttall is manager of the concern.

A. Jewett, who for some years has had charge of the Montreal office of Provincial Paper, Ltd., has arrived in Toronto to take charge of the selling end of Provincial's Port Arthur mill output. K. G. Toy, of the Toronto office will take Mr. Jewett's place in Montreal.

I. H. Weldon, of Provincial Paper, Ltd., has returned to his desk in Toronto after a holiday spent on the French River.

David Robertson, general manager of the Canadian Paperboard Company, was in Toronto last week in connection with construction work of the company's new board mill on the water front. He stated that actual production of board at the plant would commence in about three weeks' time.

Stamped Envelope Bids Rejected

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1928.—All bids for furnishing 12,800,000,000 stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for the four-year period commencing January 1, 1929, received by the Post Office Department, August 7, were rejected by Postmaster General New today.

Three firms competed for the contract. They were the International Envelope Corporation, a subsidiary of the International Paper Company, the Middle West Supply Company of Dayton, Ohio, the present contractors, and the American Envelope Company, of West Carrollton, Ohio. The bids were rejected for the reason that the two lowest did not comply with the specifications of the department.

It was announced by the Postmaster General that sealed proposals under the same specifications will be received in the office of the purchasing agent of the Post Office Department until 2 p. m., Monday, September 17, 1928, when the new bids received will be opened. The present four-year contract, which expires December 31, amounts to approximately $20,000,000.

For reliable running and average long life

LINDSAY FOURDRINIER WIRES

are unsurpassed

We make them for the largest and fastest machines.

Cylinder Wires All Sizes

The Lindsay Wire Weaving Co.

Collinwood Sta. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Prompt deliveries made from stocks in
NEW YORK
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO

TRADE MARK

PAR
In Dyestuffs

As every golfer knows par is a standard of excellence. It is a good term to apply to Heller & Merz dyestuffs. They are par dyestuffs because they represent the excellence which exacting users demand.

Heller & Merz service is just as good. Ask us about both.

The HELLER & MERZ COMPANY
505 Hudson St., New York

Boston 287 Atlantic Ave. | Chicago 146 W. Kinzie St. | Philadelphia 114 Market St.

Springfield, Mass. 24 Lester Street

Factory—NEWARK, N. J.

No folds— no staples

AND no holes for leakage in Paprus Dishes. Rigid as wooden dishes, and moulded in one piece—yet they cost less than wood or paper dishes! Your grocery, meat market, and delicatessen trade will buy Paprus Dishes for these advantages. Your salesmen will enthuse over them. Your business will grow with them. Write for price list.

PAPRUS
DISHES

KEYES FIBRE COMPANY, Inc.
General Sales Offices: GRAYBAR BLDG., NEW YORK
Factory: Waterville, Maine. JOHN M. HART COMPANY, *Manager of Sales.*

ENGINEERS

Power plants—additions—complete paper mill projects

ONE great organization—a specialist in paper mill engineering and construction—designs, builds, rebuilds, reports, appraises, for many of the most important concerns in the paper industry. Plans, price, construction work, delivery date, owner's satisfaction, all guaranteed.

Ferguson customers include:

Hinde & Dauch Co.
A. P. W. Paper Co.
Mead Pulp and Paper Co.
Chillicothe Paper Co.
Warren Mfg. Co.
Spencer-Wyane Paper Products Company
Bennington Wax Paper Company
Oswego Falls Corp.
Fairfield Paper Co.

THE H. K. FERGUSON COMPANY
Hanna Bldg. • Cleveland, Ohio • Phone: CHerry 6870
New York • Detroit • Birmingham • Tokio, Jap.—

Ferguson
ENGINEERS

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

(Continued from page 74)

Chase National Bank, Dresden, Bremen, 169 bls. rags.
Bank of The Manhattan Co., Dresden, Bremen, 73 bls. rags.
Union Bank & Trust Co., Dresden, Bremen, 119 bls. rags.
Union Bank & Trust Co., Dresden, Bremen, 140 bls. bagging.
C. B. Richard & Co., Luxpalile, Leghorn, 528 bls. rags.
The Barrett Co., Luxpalile, Leghorn, 114 bls. rags.
Guaranty Trust Co., Luxpalile, Leghorn, 127 bls. rags.
Banco Com'l Italiane Trust Co., Luxpalile, Leghorn, 86 bls. rags.
C. B. Richard & Co., Luxpalile, Naples, 48 bls. rags.
American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Luxpalile, Naples, 10 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, Carlier, Antwerp, 39 bls. rags.
A. W. Fenton, Inc., Hamburg, Hamburg, 165 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, Hamburg, Hamburg, 69 bls. rags.
Bank of The Manhattan Co., Bristol City, Bristol, 92 bls. bagging.
National City Bank, Minnekahda, London, 16 bls. paper stock.
National City Bank, Estonia, Danzig, 280 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, Estonia, Danzig, 166 bls. rags.
E. Mayer, Coahoma County, Antwerp, 2 bls. rags.
A. W. Fenton, Inc., Coahoma County, Antwerp, 285 bls. rags.
A. W. Fenton, Inc., Thuringia, Hamburg, 4 bls. rags.
E. Mayer, Thuringia, Hamburg, 37 bls. rags.
Brown Bros. & Co., Thuringia, Hamburg, 40 bls. rags.
National City Bank, Thuringia, Hamburg, 17 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, Thuringia, Hamburg, 21 bls. rags.
American Express Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 43 bags rags.
C. B. Richard & Co., Brazil Maru, Hamburg, 392 bls. rags.
E. Mayer, Pres. Harding, Bremen, 83 bls. rags.
American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Pres. Harding, Bremen, 143 bls. cotton waste.
P. Berlowitz, Hog Island, Alexandria, 180 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Hog Island, ——, 169 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Manchurian Prince, ——, 77 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Manchurian Prince, Dundee, 19 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 304 bls. rags.
General Fibre Co., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 78 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Balsam, ——, 71 bls. rags.
Leigh Textile Co., Balsam, Manchester, 152 bls. cotton waste.
International By-Products Co., Balsam, Manchester, 16 bls. rags.
J. Cohen & Son Co., Balsam, Manchester, 10 bls. rags.
E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., Balsam, Manchester, 73 bls. bagging.
Royal Manfg. Co., Balsam, Manchester, 20 bls. cotton waste.
Goldman Sachs & Co., Liberty, Havre, 134 bls. rags.
Star Woolen Co., Liberty, Havre, 45 bls. rags.
V. Galaup, Liberty, Havre, 190 bls. rags.
Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, Liberty, Dunkirk, 53 bls. rags.
Salomon Bros. & Co., Liberty, Dunkirk, 63 bls. thread waste.
Salomon Bros. & Co., Liberty, Dunkirk, 15 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, Half Moon, Algiers, 170 bls. rags.
Van Oppen Co., Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 23 bls. rags.

OLD ROPE

New York Trust Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 47 coils.
W. Steck & Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 85 coils.
Brown Bros. & Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 95 coils.
American Exchange Irving Trust Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 56 coils.
Brown Bros. & Co., Gourko, Manchester, 91 coils.
Brown Bros. & Co., Sorvard, Huelva, 345 rolls, 18 bales.
Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 33 coils, 37 bales.
International Purchasing Co., Bergenafjord, Oslo, 60 coils.
Bank of The Manhattan Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 61 coils.
W. Steck & Co., Liberty, Havre, 44 coils.

CHINA CLAY

J. W. Higman & Co., Inc., Sedgepool, Fowey, 1,075 tons, 10 cwt.
J. Richardson & Co., Sedgepool, Fowey, 256 tons, 16 cwt.
Atlantic National Bank, Sedgepool, Fowey, 52 tons, 8 cwt.
C. T. Wilson Co., Inc., Bristol City, Bristol, 25 cks.
C. T. Wilson Co., Inc., Bristol City, Bristol, 134 bags.

CASEIN

Equitable Trust Co., De Grasse, Havre, 469 bags.
Equitable Trust Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 333 bags, 2,500 kilos.
Equitable Trust Co., Liberty, Havre, 646 bags, 50,050 kilos.
A. Klipstein & Co., Inc., Liberty, Havre, 205 bags, 20,000 kilos.

WOOD PULP

Atterbury Bros., Inc., Hellig Olav, Oslo, 500 bls. wood pulp.
J. Anderson & Co., Malaren, Stockholm, 300 bls. sulphite.
E. M. Sergeant & Co., Korsholm, Gothenburg, 593 bls. dry soda pulp.
Johanson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., Korsholm, Gothenburg, 150 bls. dry soda pulp.
Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Tortugas, Skutskar, 1,530 bls. wood pulp.
Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Tortugas, Wifstavarf, 2,225 bls. sulphate.
Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Tortugas, Wifstavarf, 1,250 bls. sulphite.
Equitable Trust Co., Tortugas, Norrsundet, 5,000 bls. sulphite.
Atterbury & McKelvey, Tortugas, Tofte, 660 bls. sulphite.
Perkins, Goodwin & Co., Tortugas, Oslo, 125 bls. sulphite.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Thuringia, Hamburg, 708 bls. wood pulp, 106 tons.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 399 bls. wood pulp.
Woodpulp Service Corp., Talisman, Gothenburg, 125 bls. sulphite.

WOOD PULP BOARDS

Lagerloef Trading Co., Dresden, Bremen, 364 bls.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Sparreholm, Kotka, 366 rolls.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

Lagerloef Trading Co., Bird City, Helsingfors, 1,016 bls. wood pulp, 203 tons.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Bird City, Helsingfors, 478 bdls. pulp boards, 78 tons.
Paper Manfg. Co., Inc., Bird City, Gothenburg, 1,387 rolls paper.
Paper Manfg. Co., Inc., Bird City, Gothenburg, 136 bls. paper.
Quaker City Paper Co., Bird City, Gothenburg, 372 rolls, 39 bls. paper.
The Borregaard Co., Bird City, Gothenburg, 53 rolls.
D. L. Ward & Co., Bird City, Gothenburg, 52 rolls.
J. Anderson & Co., Bird City, Gothenburg, 250 bls. sulphite, 50 tons.
J. W. Higman & Co., Inc., Sedgepool, Fowey, 617 tons, 4 cwt. china clay.
Paper Makers Import Co., Sedgepool, Fowey, 2,040 tons, 3 cwt. china clay.
J. B. Moors & Co., Sedgepool, Fowey, 903 tons, 15 cwt. china clay.
Atlantic National Bank, Sedgepool, Fowey, 1,374 tons, 11 cwt. china clay.
J. Richardson & Co., Sedgepool, Fowey, 54 casks, 27 tons china clay.
Equitable Trust Co., Luxpalile, Naples, 103 bls. rags.
Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Inc., Korsholm, Norrkoping, 5 bls. paper.
Paper Manfg. Co., Inc., Korsholm, Gothenburg, 89 bls., 1,389 rolls paper.
J. A. Steer & Co., Bristol City, Bristol, 65 coils old rope.
Bank of The Manhattan Co., Bristol City, Bristol, 165 bls. rags.
G. W. Millar & Co., Coahoma County, Antwerp, 82 bls. rags.
International By-Products Co., Coahoma County, Antwerp, 55 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Coahoma County, Antwerp, 592 bls. rags.
Equitable Trust Co., Coahoma County, Antwerp, 95 bls. rags.
A. Hurst & Co., Coahoma County, Antwerp, 78 bls. rags.
E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., Hog Island, Alexandria, 285 bls. rags.
W. J. Jones, Liberty, Havre, 3 cs. wall paper.
Stephano Bros., Liberty, Havre, 26 cs. cigarette paper.
Strawbridge & Clothier, Liberty, Havre, 5 cs. writing paper.
A. Hurst & Co., Liberty, Havre, 631 bls. rags.
V. Galaup, Liberty, Havre, 156 bls. rags.
G. Mathes & Co., Liberty, Havre, 66 bls. rags.
G. W. Millar & Co., Liberty, Havre, 214 bls. rags.
Bank of New York, Liberty, Dunkirk, 47 bls. rags.
V. Galaup, Liberty, Dunkirk, 221 bls. rags.
J. M. Hagy Waste Works, Liberty, Dunkirk, 100 bls. rags.
G. W. Millar & Co., Liberty, Dunkirk, 168 bls. rags.
S. E. Ingber, Liberty, Dunkirk, 281 bls. rags.
Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., Liberty, Dunkirk, 220 bls. rags.
Guaranty Trust Co., Half Moon, Bari, 129 bls. rags.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

Woodpulp Service Corp., Ranenfjord, Oslo, 800 bls. wood pulp.
Baxter Paper Co., Bird City, Gothenburg, 16 bls., 12 rolls paper.
Congoleum Nairn Co., Waukegan, Havre, 645 bls. rags.
Congoleum Nairn Co., Waukegan, Havre, 233 bls. bagging.
Congoleum Nairn Co., Waukegan, Dunkirk, 57 bls. rags.
C. B. Richard & Co., Luxpalile, Naples, 104 bls. rags.
R. Canovai & Son, Luxpalile, Leghorn, 147 bls. rags.
Congoleum Nairn Co., Luxpalile, Leghorn, 74 bls. rags.
Atterbury & McKelvey, Tortugas, Tofte, 3,600 bls. sulphite pulp.
National City Bank, Bellepline, Rotterdam, 62 bls. rags.
National City Bank, Bellepline, Rotterdam, 82 bls. bagging.

NEW ORLEANS IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

Guaranty Trust Co., Tortugas, Oslo, 509 rolls news print.

HOUSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

Guaranty Trust Co., Tortugas, Oslo, 283 rolls news print.

NORFOLK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Sparreholm, Kotka, 294 rolls, 92 bls. news print.
Virginian & Pilot Publishing Co., Sparreholm, Kotka, 204 rolls news print.
Virginia Paper Co., Inc., Sparreholm, Kotka, 72 rolls news print.
Old Dominion Paper Co., Sparreholm, Kotka, 20 rolls news print.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Sparreholm, Kotka, 632 rolls wood pulp boards.
Oasian Ray, Korsholm, Gothenburg, 84 rolls news print.
E. M. Sergeant & Co., Korsholm, Gothenburg, 200 bls. sulphite pulp.
Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Korsholm, Norrkoping, 3,500 bls. sulphite pulp.

THE NEW FLATHER MACHINE

of Nashua, New Hampshire, for

Waxing - Oiling - Coating
and
Saturating

is guaranteed to give you the best finish, biggest production, least trouble and most satisfaction of any equipment on the market today.

Let us prove it to you.

Gibbs-Brower Co., Inc.
Sole Agents
261 Broadway, New York City

Time Outs!

There's the hitch! So many minutes to get the job done—minutes that represent money. Suddenly a belt breaks—then where does "time out" fit in?

Crescent Belt Fasteners join a belt for the life of the belt. There's no "time out" when Crescents are used—simply "cash in." Ask the manufacturer who uses them.

CRESCENT BELT FASTENER CO.
247 Park Avenue New York, N. Y.

C. K. WILLIAMS & CO. ANCHOR BRAND DRY COLORS AND FILLERS EASTON, PA. U.S.A.

Red
Brown
Yellow
} Oxides

Talc
Yellow Ochres,
Umbers, Agalite

C. K. Williams & Company
EASTON, PA.

SKID-EM-ON TRUCKS

Now you can avoid all danger of damage to men or merchandise, when paper rolls are handled with SKID-EM-ON trucks. Made in two types. END LOADER for Short Rolls where aisle and doorways are amply wide. SIDE LOADER for Long Rolls in close quarters, narrow aisles and doorways. 30 Days Free trial. If not satisfied, we pay return freight. State diameter, length and weight of largest rolls you wish to handle and which style truck you prefer—END LOADER or SIDE LOADER. Order one today.

CENTRAL MACHINE WORKS
437 SOUTH SENATE AVE INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TANKS

Blow Pits
Acid Storage
Tanks, Vats,
Etc.

Send us your specifications for prompt shipment.

Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

SUMMARY

Cigarette paper .....633 cs.
Wall paper .....27 bls., 53 cs.
Paper hangings .....17 bls., 13 cs.
Hanging paper .....4 cs.
News print .....3,169 rolls
Printing paper .....116 rolls, 370 cs.
Wrapping paper .....7 cs.
Packing paper .....1 cs.
Writing paper .....17 cs.
Cellophane paper .....1 cs.
Surface coated paper .....121 cs.
Baryta coated paper .....220 cs.
Gold coated paper .....11 cs.
Metal paper .....31 cs.
Greaseproof paper .....18 cs.
Bowl paper .....23 cs.
Decalcomania paper .....58 cs.
Silk paper .....20 cs.
Drawing paper .....57 cs.
Filter paper .....27 cs.
Tracing paper .....5 rolls
Tissue paper .....122 cs.
Colored paper .....219 cs.
Crepe paper .....12 cs.
Stencil paper and ink .....40 cs.
Cover paper .....8 cs.
Sulphate paper .....419 rolls
Cardboard .....125 cs.
Pasteboards .....11 cs.
Straw board .....630 rolls
Miscellaneous paper...2,364 rolls, 365 bls., 202 cs.

CIGARETTE PAPER

De Manduit Paper Corp., Waukegan, Havre, 268 cs.
De Manduit Paper Corp., Liberty, Havre, 324 cs.
Standard Products Corp., De Grasse, Havre, 40 cs.
H. H. Straus, La Bourdonnais, Havre, 1 cs.

WALL PAPER

Smith & Pritchard, Mauretania, Southampton, 1 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., Waukegan, Havre, 2 cs.
F. J. Emmerich, Berengaria, Southampton, 1 ble.
F. J. Emmerich, Adriatic, Liverpool, 3 bls.
F. A. Binder, Dresden, Bremen, 9 bls.
Bendix Paper Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 8 cs.
Downings, Inc., Hamburg, Hamburg, 1 ble.
A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Hamburg, Hamburg, 1 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 6 cs., 1 ble.
C. Grimmer & Son, Hamburg, Hamburg, 1 ble.
Globe Shipping Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 2 cs.
J. E. Bernard & Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 11 bls.
American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 33 cs.

PAPER HANGINGS

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Caronia, London, 17 bls., 3 cs.
Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Olympic, Southampton, 3 cs.
Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Mauretania, Southampton, 7 cs.

HANGING PAPER

R. F. Downing & Co., Paris, Havre, 1 cs.
Tice & Lynch, Paris, Havre, 1 cs.
C. F. Samalle, Paris, Havre, 2 cs.

NEWS PRINT

Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Sparreholm, Kotka, 616 rolls.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Malaren, Kotka, 616 rolls.
H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Malaren, Kotka, 527 rolls.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Dresden, Bremen, 180 rolls.
Guaranty Trust Co., Bergensfjord, Follum, 328 rolls.
Gilman Paper Co., Korsholm, Norrkoping, 509 rolls.
Perkins Goodwin & Co., Thuringia, Hamburg, 393 rolls.

PRINTING PAPER

C. Steiner, N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 7 cs.
Lincoln Paper Co., Dresden, Bremen, 69 rolls, 65 cs.
Walker, Goulard, Plehn Co., Dresden, Bremen, 40 cs.
Judson Freight Forwarding Co., Dresden, Bremen, 25 cs.
F. J. Emmerich, De Grasse, Havre, 2 bls.
E. Dietzgen & Co., Inc., Hamburg, Hamburg, 44 cs.
Perkins Goodwin & Co., Thuringia, Hamburg, 102 cs.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 47 rolls.
J. I. Bernitz, Brazil Maru, Hamburg, 65 cs.
E. Dietzgen & Co., Inc., Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 5 cs.
Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 17 cs.

WRAPPING PAPER

Birn & Wachenheim, Belgenland, Antwerp, 7 cs.

PACKING PAPER

International Forwarding Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 1 cs.

WRITING PAPER

Coenca Morrison & Co., De Grasse, Havre, 9 cs.
The Eleto Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 2 cs.
J. E. Bernard & Co., Mauretania, Southampton, 5 cs.
American Express Co., Liberty, Havre, 1 cs.

CELLOPHANE PAPER

M. J. Corbett & Co., Mauretania, Southampton, 1 cs.

SURFACE COATED PAPER

P. C. Zuhlke, Belgenland, Antwerp, 85 cs.
Gevaert Co. of America, Belgenland, Antwerp, 35 cs.
Phoenix Shipping Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 1 cs.

BARYTA COATED PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., America, Bremen, 50 cs.
J. H. Schroeder Banking Corp., America, Bremen, 30 cs.
J. H. Schroeder Banking Corp., Pres. Harding, Bremen, 60 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., Pres. Harding, Bremen, 80 cs.

GOLD COATED PAPER

F. Murray Hill, Dresden, Bremen, 11 cs.

METAL PAPER

Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Dresden, Bremen, 31 cs.

GREASEPROOF PAPER

Central Union Trust Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 18 cs.

BOWL PAPER

Hurley Johnson Corp., Laconia, Liverpool, 23 bls.

DECALCOMANIA PAPER

B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Adriatic, Liverpool, 12 cs. (duplex).
L. A. Consmiller, Hamburg, Hamburg, 8 cs.
C. W. Sellers, Hamburg, Hamburg, 10 cs.
C. W. Sellers, America, Bremen, 6 cs.
C. W. Sellers, Pres. Harding, Bremen, 10 cs.
C. W. Sellers, Resolute, Hamburg, 4 cs.
L. A. Consmiller, Resolute, Hamburg, 8 cs.

SILK PAPER

Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 6 cs.
Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 6 cs.
Meadows, Wye & Co., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 18 cs.

DRAWING PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Caronia, London, 2 cs.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 55 cs.

FILTER PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Caronia, London, 22 cs.
Phoenix Shipping Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 5 cs.

TRACING PAPER

Keuffel & Esser Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 5 rolls.

TISSUE PAPER

Van Vlaasteren Machine Co., Waukegan, Havre, 10 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., American Banker, London, 8 cs.
B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Adriatic, Liverpool, 5 cs.
Old Master Paper & Pulp Corp., Hamburg, Hamburg, 89 cs.
F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Laconia, Liverpool, 4 cs.
Standard Products Corp., Minnekahda, London, 6 cs.

COLORED PAPER

Borden Riley Paper Co., Belgenland, Antwerp, 7 cs.
J. Beckhard & Co., America, Bremen, 1 cs.
W. Bersch, Dresden, Bremen, 2 cs.
L. Schulman & Co., Dresden, Bremen, 14 cs.
E. Dietzgen & Co., Inc., Hamburg, Hamburg, 132 cs.
E. Dietzgen & Co., Inc., Brazil Maru, Hamburg, 40 cs.
S. Gilbert, Pres. Harding, Bremen, 20 cs.
F. L. Kramer & Co., Pres. Harding, Bremen 3 cs.

CREPE PAPER

J. Beckhard & Co., America, Bremen, 12 cs.

STENCIL PAPER AND INK

Arlac Dry Stencil Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 35 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., Resolute, Hamburg, 5 cs.

COVER PAPER

International Forwarding Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 8 cs.

SULPHATE PAPER

Insight Paper Co., Bergensfjord, Oslo, 419 rolls.

CARDBOARD

American Express Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 125 cs.

PASTEBOARDS

Japan Paper Co., Conte Grande, Genoa, 11 cs.

STRAWBOARD

C. H. Powell & Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 110 rolls.
Grand Corrugated Paper Co., Inc., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 96 rolls.
C. H. Powell & Co., Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 174 rolls.
A. Vuyk, Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 250 rolls.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 39 cs.
International Forwarding Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 17 cs.
The Borregaard Co., Inc., Bird City, Gothenburg, 172 bls.
Pratt Paper Co., Bird City, Gothenburg, 2,090 rolls, 10 bls.
Union Paper & Twine Co., Bird City, Gothenburg, 38 rolls, 30 bls.
Arkell Safety Bag Co., Bird City, Gothenburg, 30 rolls.
Messinger Paper Co., Bird City, Gothenburg, 50 rolls, 62 bls.
Mugler & Umlauf, Bird City, Gothenburg, 35 bls.
R. F. Fitzgerald, Hamburg, Hamburg, 12 bls.
Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Inc., Korsholm, Norrkoping, 36 bls., 156 rolls.
Standard Products Corp., Paris, Havre, 40 cs.
Perry Ryer & Co., Paris, Havre, 5 cs.
F. C. Strype, Paris, Havre, 18 cs.
Canson & Montgolfier, Paris, Havre, 14 cs.
Japan Paper Co., Conte Grande, Genoa, 20 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 21 cs.
J. Beckhard & Co., Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 12 cs.
Steffens, Jones & Co., Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 16 cs.
Walker, Goulard, Plehn Co., Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 8 bls.

RAGS, BAGGINGS, ETC.

W. Schall & Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 170 bls. bagging.
Standard Bank of South Africa, N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 90 bls. cotton waste.
W. Steck & Co., N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 24 bls. cotton waste.
Chemical National Bank, N. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 119 bls. rags.
Brown Bros. & Co., Gourko, Manchester, 57 bls. bagging.
G. W. Millar & Co., Gourko, Manchester, 214 bls. rags.
G. W. Millar & Co., Gourko, Manchester, 122 bls. bagging.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Gourko, ——, 43 bls. rags.
Guaranty Trust Co., Sorvard, Genoa, 45 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Sorvard, Genoa, 53 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Sorvard, Barcelona, 236 bls. rags.
Warren Manfg. Co., Sorvard, Barcelona, 178 bls. bagging.
The Barrett Co., Denmark Maru, Genoa, 82 bls. rags.
J. Cohen & Son Co., Caronia, London, 3 bls. rags.
B. D. Kaplan, Waukegan, Havre, 29 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Waukegan, Havre, 120 bls. rags.
W. Schall & Co., Waukegan, Havre, 186 bls. rags.
Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., Waukegan, Havre, 160 bls. rags.
Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., Waukegan, Havre, 183 bls. bagging.
Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., Waukegan, Dunkirk, 90 bls. rags.
Van Oppen & Co., America, Bremen, 11 bls. rags.
A. W. Fenton, Inc., Dresden, Bremen, 137 bls. rags.

(Continued on page 76)

This governor is driven by roller chain because in many mills water is continually dripping or even flowing on the drive, making the use of a belt impracticable. Although essentially the governor is extremely simple, yet the details of the design are of the utmost importance since it is a "functional" rather than a "relay" type of machine. An increase in the speed of the waterwheel driving the pulp grinders increases the speed of a rotor producing fluid pressure in a closed chamber, and vice versa. This pressure acting on a large disk and diaphragm produces a force of about 1200 lb., which takes the place of the ordinary hand wheel in adjusting the pressure regulating valve of the governor for a higher or a lower presure as the speed increases or decreases. By proper attention to details it has been possible to produce large pressure changes with small speed changes without causing hunting.

The valve of this governor is a patented design and is built of Hy-ten-sl bronze. It consists essentially of two sharp-edged, balanced disks closing on flat seats. Dirt will not cause binding. Dynamic effects are practically eliminated. And the valves close remarkably well even after two or three years of wear, when they should have the edges and seats redressed.

Since the governor must operate continuously and since maintenance of small machinery in the grinder room is usually rather lax, ball bearings, gears, and shafts are used that have a rated capacity of about 10 hp., even though the governors require only about half a horse power to operate them. These parts and their surrounding case, equivalent to the automobile transmission, are designed for an equivalent automobile life of over half a million miles. Each ball bearing is enclosed in a separate casing and supported by a large plain bearing which will come into action if the ball bearing accidentally fails or is not replaced when worn. No gear lubricant can come in contact with the ball bearings.

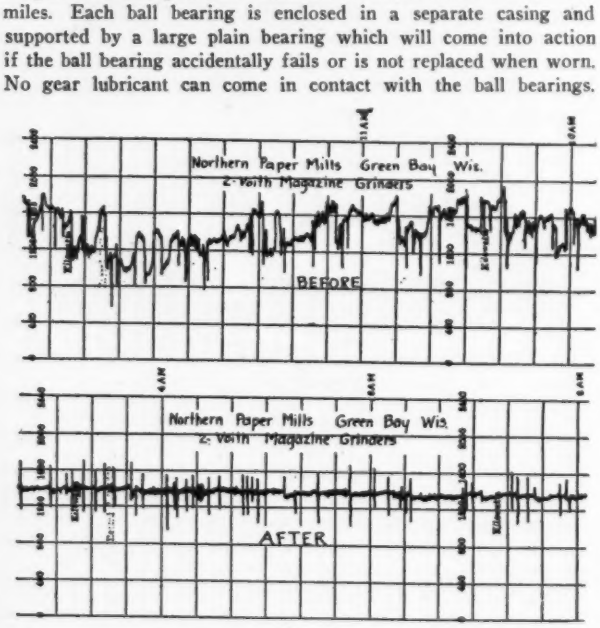


FIG. 3

Typical Wattmeter Charts. Showing load on grinder motor before and after installation of Meyer load regulator.

The 600-W used in the gear case is changed after the equivalent of about 25,000 miles of automobile life.

The rotor of the governor produces pressure through centrifugal action, but no space is provided which would permit vortex action, as in the centrifugal pump casing. The result is practically instantaneous action without inertia effects. It is sensitive to speed changes occurring several times a second.

Fig. 1 shows typical tachometer charts of the speed of waterwheel-driven pulp grinders before and after the installation of Meyer governors. Besides forcing the waterwheels to run at their most efficient speeds, and thereby increasing the pump output on an average by 10 per cent at no cost but the price of the wood ground, and with consequent reduction in paper cost, these governors also practically eliminate grindstone breakage with the accompanying danger to the men and damage to the grinders.

In most of the pulp mills now being built the grinders are driven by electric motors. Old waterwheel installations cannot economically be electrified except in those mills where the pulp cannot economically be pumped to the paper mill and freight charges are very high. Waterwheeds controlled by Meyer governors can deliver to the pulp grinders more power than the same wheels could deliver to electric generators because, by means of this governor, the waterwheel can be run at its most efficient speed for all heads

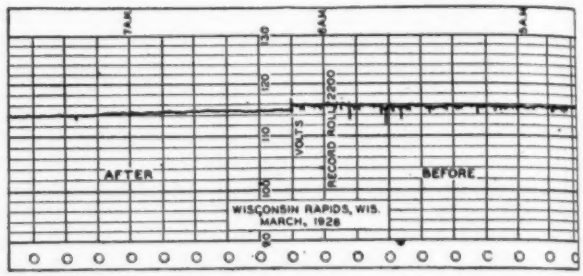


FIG. 4

Charts Showing Total Pulp and Paper Mill Load. Before and after installation of Meyer system of control.

and gate openings, instead of at constant speed at all times. In addition the losses in the generator, motor, and transmission line, and the fixed charges on the additional investment are eliminated. On the other hand, if the pulp cannot be pumped, the cost of lapping, shipping, and beating up again must be charged against the direct-driven installation. Moreover, slush pulp possesses certain advantages.

Types of Grinders

The ordinary pocket grinder requires 500 to 600 hp. to drive it. Usually one motor drives several grindstones. Most of the old grinders are fed by hand. The large ones, requiring about 1000 hp. each, are fed automatically. Either two pockets fed intermittently by hydraulic cylinders or one large pocket fed continuously by means of chains are used in these ginders. The latest development is the Read grinder, a mammoth machine with chain feed propelled by hydraulic cylinders controlled by a Meyer load regulator. A special chain construction is used on the side of the pockets to eliminate binding, and the direct hydraulic drive for the feed chains insures rapid follow-up capacity in case of slippage or readjustment in the wood.

Construction of Load Regulator

The Meyer load regulator is designed for uses on all types of pocket and hydraulic-feed grinders driven by motors. It maintains uniform motor load by varying the water pressure in the cylinders that force the wood against the grindstones. It is actuated by a large solenoid which exerts a normal pull of 6 to 8 lb. This pull is opposed by a spring by means of which the motor load is set for any desired value. The solenoid and spring oppose each other in pulling on a lever that operates a balanced pilot valve which controls the pressure-regulating valve of the governor and thereby the pressure of the wood against the grindstones. Since this regulator, like the speed regulator previously described, is of the "functional" as opposed to the "relay" type, the proportioning of the parts is of the utmost importance.

By reducing the travel of the plunger of the alternating-current solenoid to a few hundredths of an inch, the variation in pull with position of plunger is negatived. The vibration of the plunger keeps the several parts, that have only a few thousandths of an inch travel, from sticking. No contacts are used. The principal advantage of the "functional" as against the "relay" type of regulator is that the former makes a response proportional to the impulse, and action is practically instantaneous. A minor

TABLE 1
TYPICAL RESULTS SECURED IN CONTROLLING PULP AND PAPER MILL LOAD

1927	Average load, kw.	Peak load, kw.
Dec. 2	16,868	17,000
5	16,943	17,000
6	16,946	17,000
7	16,876	17,000
8	16,979	17,000
9	16,763	17,000
12	16,780	17,000
13	16,755	17,000
14	16,784	17,000
15	16,796	17,000
16	16,693	17,100
19	16,726	17,000
20	16,713	17,100
21	16,609	17,100
22	16,793	17,000
23	16,713	17,000
27	16,689	17,000
28	16,843	16,900
29	16,871	16,850
30	16,826	17,100
1928		
Jan. 3	16,868	17,000

The peak-load readings must be corrected for transformer efficiency by dividing by 0.9825. Missing records indicate holidays or other days on which the mill was shut down wholly or in part.

disadvantage is that there must always remain a small residual, uncorrected impulse, which is proportional to the response demanded. Otherwise there would be hunting.

Load Control Secured

Fig. 2 shows the Meyer load regulator, and Fig. 3 gives typical charts showing how the load curves from the grinder motors were straightened out through regulation. After uniform loads are maintained on the individual grinder motors, the cost of power, and therefore of the paper produced, can be still further reduced by distributing load changes necessitated by other processes in the pulp and paper mill, or variations in miscellaneous light and power or traction loads elsewhere in the system, among the grinder motors so as to keep the total system load constant from day to day. In one large installation the Meyer system of control increased the daily load factor from below 8 per cent to over 95 per cent. Peak loads were reduced from over 18,000 kw. to about 17,000 kw. Power is purchased on the basis of paying for an entire month at the rate of the highest five-minute demand during that month. The maximum demand is determined from a 4-in.-per-hr. total load chart, and any five-minute period as against successive five-minute periods is used. Such a procedure appears to the author unjustifiable from the view point of any reasonable interpretation of the basic principles underlying peak-load charges.

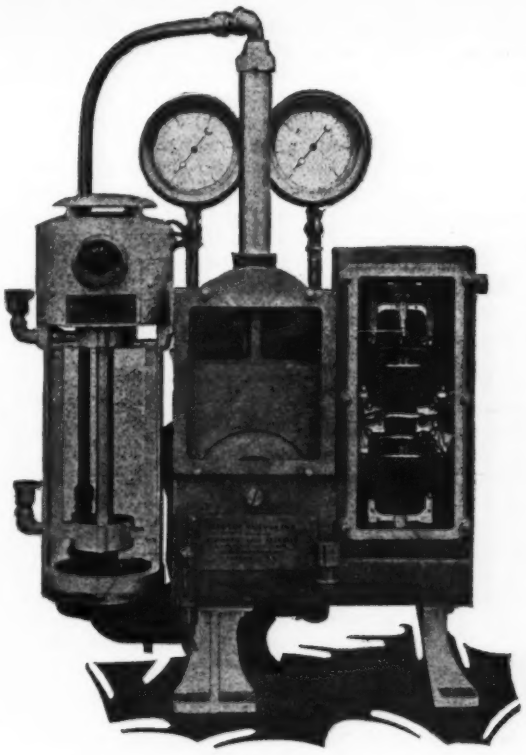


FIG. 6
Meyer Master Regulator for Maintaining Constant Total System Load.

What is the "probability" of random five-minute peaks from a number of plants on one system synchronizing?

Table 1 shows the average load and the five-minute peak load for each working day for a month in the mill referred to. The accuracy of control is attested by the fact that for ten days in succession the peak load was exactly 17,000 kw., as closely as it could

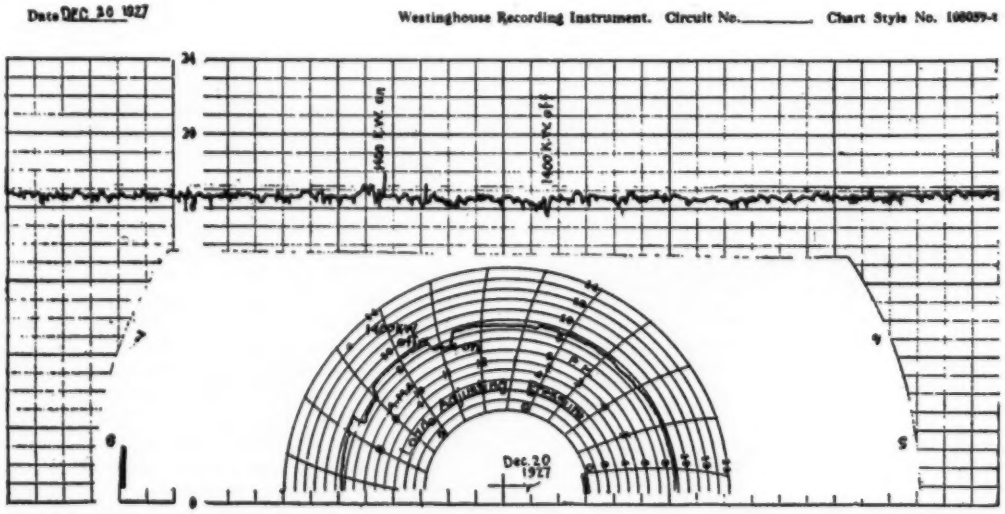


FIG. 5
Chart Showing How Master Regulator Maintained Constant Total Load. This was done by changing load adjusting pressure while 1400-kw. grinder unit was down for temporary repairs.

be determined from the record made on the large-scale chart.

Fig. 4 shows typical portions of total-load charts from this mill before and after the installation of the Meyer system of load control, consisting of regulators for the nine grinder motors and a master regulator for the total load.

Fig. 5 shows that the master regulator maintained a uniform total load while a 1400-kw. grinder unit was down for half an hour for repairs. It added one-eighth to the existing load on the other eight motors. The master regulator accomplished this by changing the pressure in the hydraulic load adjusters of the individual load regulators. In this particular instance the load on six banks of transformers, representing different amounts of power, is added up by six similar General Electric Co. watt elements and maintained constant. No electrical contacts or relays are used.

Construction of Master Regulator

The Meyer master regulator, illustrated in Fig. 6, combines all the advantages of the "functional" and "relay" types of mechanism without their disadvantages. The watt element, which measures the total mill load, is opposed by a spring. The tension of the spring is altered to change the total load. An arm on the shaft on the watt element is linked to the lower end of a small pendant tube flexibly connected to a source of water supply furnished by a small centrifugal pump. From the end of the tube isues a flat jet of water. When the load is normal, this jet passes between two knife edges and is led back to the pump. When the load is too high or too low, the tube is pulled to one side or the other by the watt element so that a portion of the jet is intercepted by the corresponding knife edge and reflected down a curved passageway to turn a small waterwheel clockwise or counter-clockwise. The greater the load change, and consequently the greater the portion of the jet which is deflected into the waterwheel, the faster the wheel will turn. It is therefore evident that the response of the mechanism is proportional to the momentary variation of the load from normal. On the other hand, the mechanism makes no response to the numerous severe load kicks of merely a split-

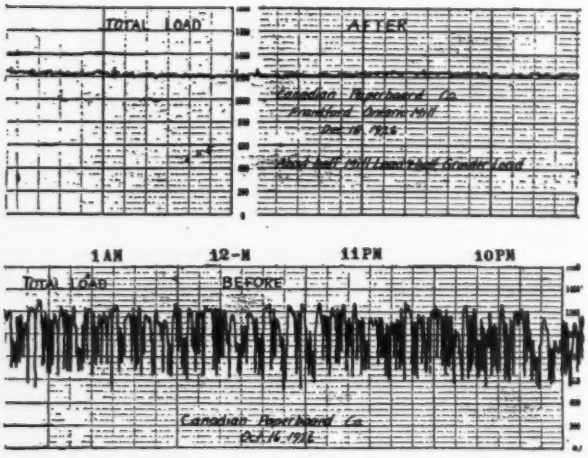


FIG. 7

Total System Load Maintained Constant and Water Power Conserved Through Pulp-Grinder Control.

second's duration that are characteristic of pulp-grinder loads. Yet there is no dashpot and no damping whatsoever.

By means of a gear train the power of the jet, which is really quite a husky one, is increased and used to adjust a pressure-regulating valve which maintains the required pressure in the hydraulic load adjusters of the individual load regulators, connected to the master regulator by a single line of copper tubing. Each load adjuster has a normal-load, maximum-load, and minimum-load setting which can be changed in a moment. In this way different motors may carry different loads and yet share in the load distributions made by the master regulator.

An interesting application of load control, and one that pays most excellent dividends, is illustrated in Fig. 7. The mill is a small one. The power required is supplied by a hydroelectric plant located on a stream where the available water must be utilized or it will waste over the dam. Before regulators were installed, considerable power went to waste, because if an attempt was made to keep the generators fully loaded, and then the mill or grinder load suddenly increased beyond the waterwheel capacity,

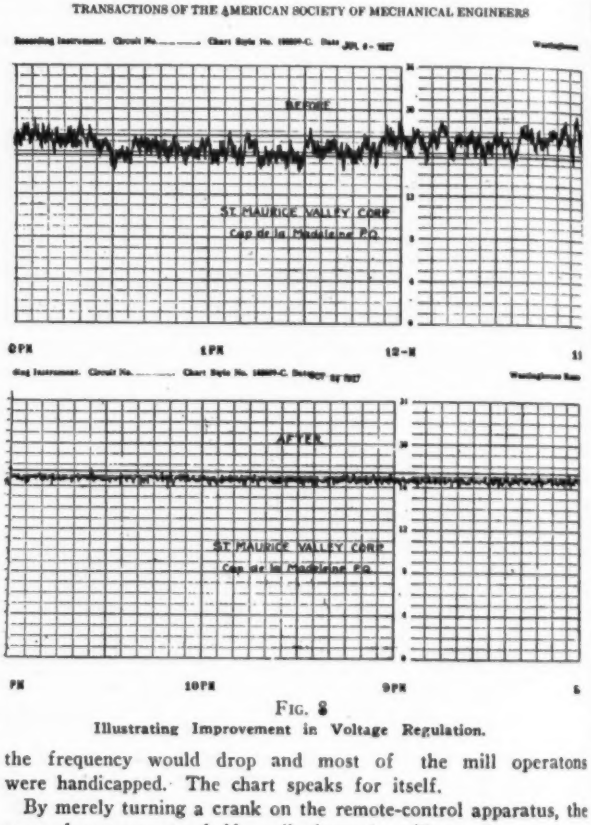


FIG. 8

Illustrating Improvement in Voltage Regulation.

the frequency would drop and most of the mill operatons were handicapped. The chart speaks for itself.

By merely turning a crank on the remote-control apparatus, the power-house operator half a mile from the mill sets the regulator from time to time to maintain more or less total load in accordance with the available water supply. Between such setttings the load regulator automatically supplies the mill with all the power required by it and puts the remainder on the grinder motor. The men feeding the grinders change the number of pockets in use from time to time so as to maintain the average grinding pressure desired.

The load kicks resulting from the pulling of pockets on grinders, for the purpose of refilling them with wood are often so severe as to cause undesirable voltage fluctuations. Fig. 8 shows a marked improvement in voltage regulation secured through the installation of Meyer load regulators. The principal reason why such improvement is possible is the unequaled speed of action of these machines. The readjustment required by the pulling of pocket-feeds is usually accomplished in about a second, and the accompanying load kick is absorbed by the inertia of the electric generators.

By maintaining a higher average load on the grinder motors, a correspondingly larger amount of pulp is produced with the same labor and the same machinery; hence overhead and labor costs are reduced. Experience has also demonstrated that when a uniform friction load is maintained in the pulp grinder a more uniform quality of pulp is produced and the power consumption per ton is reduced about 5 per cent.

Wiper Roll Improves Sheet Formation on Fourdrinier

In making paper on fast-running fourdrinier machines, such as are now almost universally being installed in new mills, particularly for making news print, difficulties are frequently experienced due to the formation of bubbles at the point where the stock discharges under the slice onto the wire, and these bubbles cause spots to appear in the finished sheet. Furthermore, the stock has a tendency to so arrange itself that the fibers lie in the direction of flow of the stock, which appreciably reduces the strength of the finished paper in the cross-machine direction.

With a view to eliminating or minimizing these defects, C. W. Valentine of the Bagley & Sewall Company, Watertown, N. Y., has devised a very simple attachment which can easily be applied to existing paper machines and for which he has been granted United States patent No. 1,656,766 of January 17, 1928.

In Fig. 1 stock from the head box (1) is delivered under the slice (2) onto the travelling wire (3), which passes over the usual breast roll (4), located beneath the slice, over table rolls (5) and suction boxes (6) by which the water is removed from the stock to form the sheet, and between couch rolls (7), finally returning to the breast roll by passing over wire rolls (8) and under stretch rolls (9).

A Wiper Roll

The elimination of the bubbles formed in the stock on the wire is obtained by means of a wiping action, provided by the roll (10), which shall be referred to as a wiper roll, this name having been selected as well expressing the function of this roll. It is mounted above the wire at a suitable point adjacent the slice, and is carried on a shaft (11) supported in bearings (12), which in turn is carried in a frame (13). The roll (10) extends across the wire and is provided with a number of projections shown in the form of fins (14) having thin edges which extend across the roll, pockets being formed between the fins. Preferably, the number of fins is such that several of them engage with the stock on the wire at the same time.

This wiper roll, which is preferably made of rubber, is driven at a predetermined peripheral speed which is slightly less than that of the wire and the stock on it. The roll is rotated in the direction of flow of the stock, and as each of the fins leaves the stock the surface of the fin has a wiping action on the stock surface, thus breaking down any bubbles that may be moving along on the surface of the stock. The means shown for driving the wiper roll consists of a pair of variable speed cones (15), (16), mounted in the frame (13), one of the cones, as (15), being connected to the shaft (11) of the wiper roll. The pulley (15) is driven from the pulley (16) by a belt (17), which can be shifted by means of a belt shifter (18) to vary the speed of the pulley (15). The pulley (16) may be driven from any suitable part of the machine, as by a belt (19) passing over a pulley (20) on the shaft of the cone (16) and a pulley (21) on a shaft (22) of a driving roll (23'), this roll being driven by the wire (3), which in turn is driven by the lower couch roll (7).

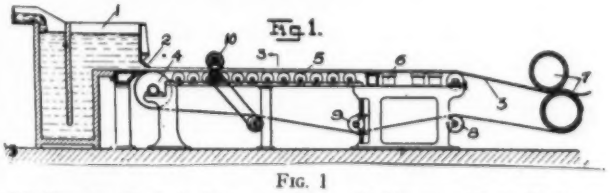
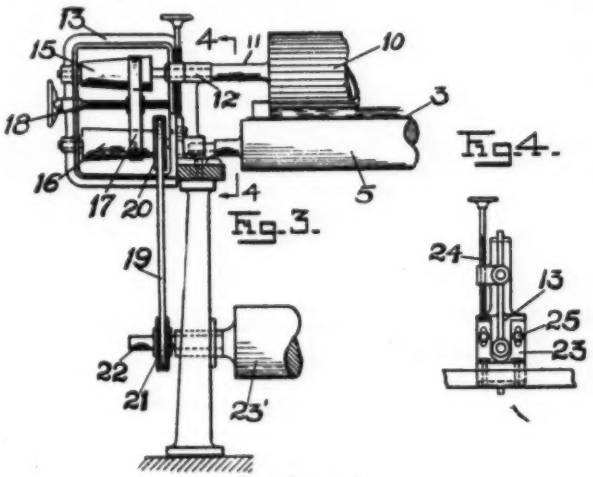


FIG. 1
Side Elevation, Partly in Section, of a Paper Machine to which the Invention has been Applied

In order to adjust the position of the wiper roll relative to the wire, the frame (13) is mounted so that it can have a sliding movement in brackets (23), this movement being effected by an adjusting screw (24) and the parts being held in adjusted position by bolts (25).



FIGS. 3 AND 4
Fig. 3—Detail View of the Mechanism for Adjusting the Wiper Roll
Fig. 4—Detail View Looking in the Direction of Arrows 4—4 of Fig. 3

Felting of Fibers Improved

The wiper roll also effects a slight mixing or puddling action of the stock on the wire, which overcomes the tendency of the stock to arrange itself lengthwise during the formation of the sheet. It will be observed that the roll is so constructed that several of the fins are in contact with the stock on the wire at the same time. As these fins are moving at a speed slightly lower than that of the stock on the wire, a slight checking or retarding action in the movement of the stock is effected. The fins enter the stock at the point marked (a) in Fig. 2, and because these fins move at a slightly slower speed than the stock there is a tendency of the stock to pile up behind the fins, this retarding action reaching its maximum at the center (b) of the roll, where the fins dip deepest into the stock. This slight checking or retarding of the stock causes an intermingling of the fibers which overcomes the tendency to distribute themselves lengthwise and effects the formation of a better sheet of paper.—A.P.-C.

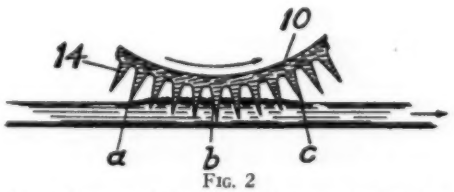


FIG. 2
View of a part of the wiper surface showing the fins

Fourdrinier Machine Table Roll Layout*

By Maurice Cartiaux, Jr.

It is our intention, in this brief article, to try to point out that, up till the present, the fundamental qualities of paper or of board are not developed to their maximum on account of an improper conception and arrangement of the table of fourdrinier machines.

These fundamental qualities are strength and formation; and, apart from the nature and treatment of the stock before it is fed on to the paper machine, the main factors brought into play in bringing them to the highest degree possible are the operation of the fourdrinier table on the one hand, and of the dryers and calenders on the other. We are not concerned with the latter in the present instance.

As to the table, the portion which plays the greatest part in obtaining optimum formation and maximum strength is the end where the stock is fed on to the wire, say from the breast roll T to the point A, representing about one-fifth of the total length of the table (see diagrams). The exact position of the point A is not absolute, depending on the length of the table, the construction of the machine and the grade of paper or board produced, but the length TA is approximately one fifth of the distance between the breast and couch rolls.

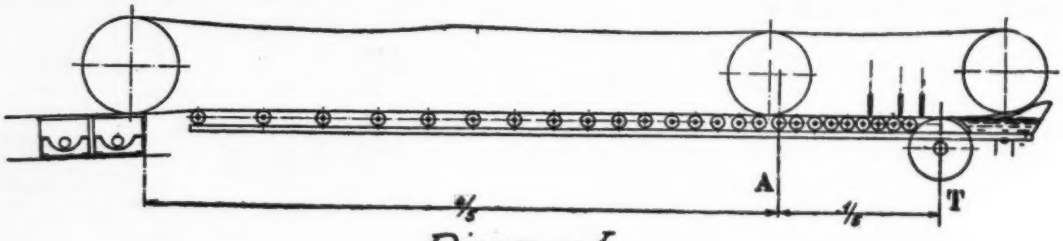


Diagram I.

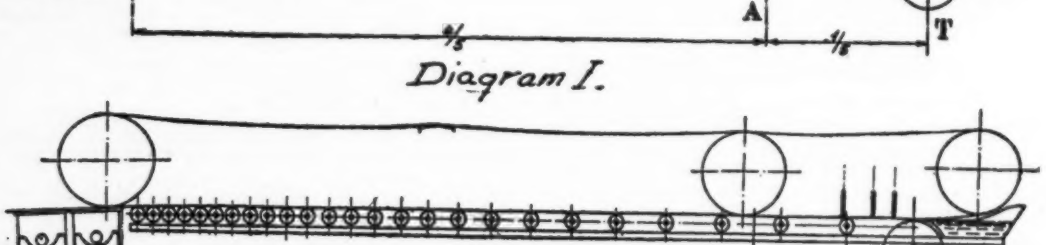


Diagram II.

The importance of this part of the table resides in the fact that it comprises the slices and the shake portion of the fourdrinier, and that consequently it is there that the sheet is actually formed. If these two parts, slices and shake, have been properly designed and co-ordinated, a well-formed sheet will be produced; but otherwise the formation will be poor, and the strength will consequently be lower than it should be.

Suggests New Layout for Table Rolls

Since the slices and shake are the chief factors in the formation of the sheet, best results will be obtained by keeping the sheet as malleable as possible at this stage in its manufacture, and in order to obtain the desired results it is necessary to retain as much water as possible at this point, that is, on the portion AT of the table. This requires that the generally adopted arrangement of the table rolls be discarded and reversed, and we shall explain why.

At the present time the table rolls nearest the breast rolls are usually placed very close together, and the spacing between them is progressively increased towards the suction boxes and couch roll. Now, each table roll acts as a miniature suction box; and with the above arrangement they act to drain the water very rapidly from the pulp next to the breast roll, where, as explained above, a large amount of water should be present so as to ensure the mobility of the fibers required to obtain optimum formation and maximum strength. By eliminating as many rolls as possible from this part of the table, the water will be retained longer on the machine thus giving the fibers greater mobility and improving the formation and strength of the sheet.

We are thus brought to recommend construction of the table according to Diagram II, instead of Diagram I which represents the construction generally adopted at the present time. Of course it should be understood that the spacing of the table rolls in Diagram II is not merely the converse of the spacing in Diagram I, but that it must be suited to the construction of the machine and the grades of paper turned out. The point which we wish to impress by means of these two diagrams is that the table rolls should be placed as far apart as possible at the breast roll end, and that the spacing should be reduced towards the couch roll.

Advantages of Proposed Layout

This new table possesses many advantages, and we shall merely point out a few of them. As a result of the increased mobility of the fibers at the point where the sheet is actually formed, we obtain:

1) *Greater Strength*—The fibers slide more easily over one another and consequently felt better. Moreover, they are more evenly distributed in all directions, as a result of which the difference in tensile strength in the machine and cross directions is reduced.

2) *Better Formation*—The greater mobility of the fibers allows the slices to work better.

3) *Higher Output*—The improvement in formation and increase in strength permit of running the machine at a higher speed.

4) *Saving in Stock and Filler*—The reduction in suction effect due to the table rolls at the point where the sheet has not yet been formed decreases the amount of stock and filler which is drawn through the wire with the back water.

* Translated from Le Papier xxxi, 321-323, March, 1928, by A. Papineau-Couture.

Section of the
COST ASSOCIATION OF THE PAPER INDUSTRY
Affiliated with
THE AMERICAN PAPER AND PULP ASSOCIATION
Edited by
THOS. J. BURKE, C. A., Sec.-Treas.

Accounting for Mergers*

By Charles B. Couchman

Much has been written regarding the limitations that properly bound the scope of an accountant's work, but the modern trend of business activity and the increasing measure of confidence placed in the accountant's judgment as to matters appertaining to various phases of commercial activity have pushed back these boundary lines to a great extent. Accountancy is not alone a matter of measuring and recording values, but it also involves the study of their relationships. The accountant who too rigidly limits the scope of his activity may fail to give to his clients the full value of his service. This is not intended to indicate that the accountant should at any time go outside his proper realm; but rather that the accountant should know and understand the service that he is, or should be, qualified to render as an adviser along accounting and financial lines.

This thought is being emphasized at the present time because of the activity in reorganizations, refinancings, mergers and consolidations that are an accepted part of the business routine of today. Each such activity necessitates careful thought and the utilization of much experience if it accomplishes best results for the commercial organizations involved.

Heads of many concerns today are giving consideration to one or more of the above activities. A mere audit and presentation of past results does not give to such men all of the aid which they need in deciding their problems. They are entitled to the benefit of the experience and opinions of accountants with regard to the relative desirability of the various plans which they are considering and to their aid in working out the most favorable solution of such problems.

This address is concerned primarily with the subject of mergers and consolidations. The accountant for any organization considering forming or entering into such a deal has an opportunity of rendering to his client a far greater service than mere routine auditing.

Consideration must be given, first, to the advantages that may be effected by such a union of companies taken as a whole, and, second, to the advantage or disadvantage resulting to the particular concern or concerns served by the accountant.

Purpose of Mergers

Mergers or consolidations arise chiefly from attempts to accomplish some of the following:

1—To stabilize the industry.
2—To reduce competition.
3—To reduce expenses.
4—To effect more efficient financing.

Stabilizing an Industry

An industry frequently suffers from the lack of effective cooperation of the companies concerned in it. Production may exceed the proper needs of the public. Raw materials may not be produced efficiently or may be of inferior quality because of lack of facilities, of finance or of control. In some businesses there is a tremendous amount of unnecessary trans-shipment. Goods produced in one section are sold in a second and goods of the same general character produced in the second are sold in the first. This trans-shipment may affect not only finished goods but raw materials. In some industries the various processes through which raw material must pass until it is ready for the consumer may be under the control of so many unrelated concerns, each of which must make a profit on its operations, that the finished goods are not furnished to the consumer at a price consistent with a proper economic ratio. Any or all of these faults may at times be corrected by a proper merging of various activities under a centralized control.

The bituminous coal industry is an excellent illustration of the lack of control over production. A well devised consolidation of leading mining companies in the bituminous field should result in better working conditions for the miners, in a better stabilized price to the coal user and a more efficient meeting of the latter's needs, and yet produce a reasonable return upon the capital invested. Similarly in certain other businesses a consolidation of numerous concerns should result in building up a control over the raw-material fields, and in the introduction of proper equipment and of scientific methods of production that would greatly increase the quality of the material and therefore of the finished product, without working any hardship upon any of the parties concerned. At the same time consolidations might produce better living conditions in the raw material fields without increasing the price of the finished product.

Shoes manufactured in New England are sold in the Mississippi river territory and shoes of the same quality manufactured in the Mississippi valley are sold in the New England territory. Certain types of machinery manufactured in the eastern states are sold in the middle states and machinery of the same character manufactured in the middle states is sold in the eastern territory. All this shipping cost must of necessity be borne ultimately by the consumer. In a certain industry the raw material passes through seven processes, each performed by a distinct corporation before reaching the consumer. In the same industry there are corporations which by consolidating these activities produce the raw material and sell the finished product directly to the consumer, thus through efficient methods producing either a greater profit

* Address delivered at the annual meeting of the Michigan Assn. of Certified Public Accountants, Detroit, Mich., May 25, 1928. Journal of Accountancy.

per dollar of investment or a lowering of price to the consumer for the same standard of product.

REDUCING COMPETITION

There are businesses at the present time in which comparatively limited numbers of factories compete constantly with each other in bidding up the price of the rather limited supply of raw material and then again compete with each other in bringing down the selling price to the consumer. While in one case I have in mind this may result in some benefit to the community by lowered price, it has resulted in two disadvantages, namely, the producers of raw material, realizing that they can dictate their terms to the factories, have made no effort to improve the quality or to introduce scientific methods of production. Working conditions under their control are far from meeting the ideals of humanitarian thought. The factories because of such double-barreled competition have not been able to make a profit justifying proper financing to develop modern methods and equipment. As a result of these combined conditions the product has not kept pace with the development in other classes of manufacture.

While competition is a most desirable element in commercial life, it can be carried to such an extreme that the public suffers rather than benefits because of it.

Again, in many fields new firms are continually arising which do not properly understand their costs and therefore undersell legitimate competitors as long as their finances enable them to exist. Their ultimate failure seems only to result in other concerns of similar character springing up, living their short life of competition, and then passing into bankruptcy. While it may seem that the public benefits by securing products from such concerns at a price less than true cost, it must be remembered that all such losses are passed on in some form to the buying public which ultimately pays the cost of disturbing elements in business life.

REDUCING EXPENSES

Legitimate reduction of expenses frequently results from correctly planned merging of concerns. Managerial expenses may be lowered through having fewer and better executives. Purchasing costs may be reduced by the increase of purchasing power, by contracts for entire outputs of various concerns and by decreasing the number of purchasing departments. Similarly selling costs may be reduced by consolidating display rooms, by centralizing advertising, by reducing the duplication of salesmen in a given territory and by a broader capitalizing of recognized trade-marks.

Operating costs may be lowered by providing more efficient department heads, by a broader use of methods that have been found most efficient, by unification and better utilization of equipment, and by improved quantity production.

An important element in the tremendous progress that has been made in industry has resulted from systematic and scientific research work. In this respect smaller organizations are frequently greatly handicapped. A consolidation of companies may result in the development of a more efficient and economical research department, the benefits of which may apply to the whole group and may result in the production of an improved quality of output.

Financing cost may be decreased greatly if the consolidation has sufficient capital to reduce to a minimum the cost of money which it uses, by decreasing total inventory investment and by increasing the turnover of current assets.

These are merely the more important of the various reductions which may be made in the cost of producing finished product. If legitimate competition in the industry is still maintained the advantages noted must be passed on to a certain extent, at least, to the benefit of the community at large through lowered costs and improved and unified products.

REFINANCING

There are times when it is necessary for a corporation to reorganize its financial structure. This may be due to an initial structure not properly balanced or it may be due to changed conditions of such a nature that its financial demands have grown out of proportion to its abilities. It may be facing the maturity of a security issue which it is not prepared to liquidate. It may be top-heavy with liabilities, or the capital-stock issues outstanding may not be in proper ratio to its resources or to its need for expansion. A corporation may face the necessity of financial reorganization even though its profits are excellent. The accountant should be sufficiently versed in the subject of financial structure to render helpful advice as to the best method to be pursued in meeting such a need.

The Accountant's Function

It is part of the legitimate function of the accountant to advise when called upon with regard to the advantages of merger and also with regard to any disadvantages which may result in a specific instance. He should be qualified and should be free to give such advice so far as it comes within his proper realm. This, of course, does not imply that the accountant should consider himself an engineer, nor an efficiency expert, nor should he intrude in any way upon those fields where his knowledge of necessity is superficial and is not based upon thorough experience as to what the results of his opinions would be. Even with this limitation, however, there is a broad field where his judgment should be of value to the one who is giving consideration to forming a consolidation or to entering into a group.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

The accountant should be much interested and should have an advisory part in the formation of the financial plan of the new organization. Frequently his experience and judgment form a valuable aid to the development of a financial scheme that will be basically sound and will harmonize with the expected profits of the new concern. Many an organization has been created, even with the help of its various brokers and underwriters, which has contained serious faults that could have been foreseen and pointed out by an able accountant. In acquiring ownership of a corporation one or the other of two methods is commonly followed. The methods are distinct and differ greatly in their results, yet frequently the two are confused in the minds of business men who do not recognize the distinction between them.

Under one method the capital stock of the corporation is acquired, thus giving control over the assets.

Under the second method the assets are acquired by direct purchase, the stock remaining in its original ownership.

Under the first method the purchasers of the stock acquire the ownership of the original corporation including not only control of its assets but assumption of its liabilities, actual and contingent. There are times when this is the preferable method, as all goodwill or other attributes innate within the original corporation are acquired through the stock ownership. Under the second method purchase is made of assets as specified in the agreement and if the agreement so provides all or part of the liabilities may be assumed. Payment is made to the original corporation and it may then liquidate by distribution to its stockholders of the purchase price and of any assets not transferred. Under this method the buying company does not acquire the original corporation and therefore does not acquire any asset save those specifically transferred by the agreement. Neither does it assume any liabilities that are not covered by the purchase agreement. Any such liabilities that may exist or that may appear after the transfer are the liabilities of the old corporation and should be met by it prior to its distribution to its stockholders. There are times when this method is preferable from the viewpoint of either the selling corporation or of the buyers.

The accountant for the selling corporation as well as the accountant for the buyers must be made aware of the exact character of the transfer and of all its details. Otherwise the resulting entries on the financial records may not be in keeping with the true facts. Every accountant in public practice has probably seen cases where there was a marked discrepancy between the legal transactions and the transactions as recorded in the financial records, due to a misunderstanding of the exact nature of the contract of transfer.

When several companies are consolidated into one ownership unit the method of payment for each usually varies according to the character of the assets acquired. These assets may be roughly grouped under three headings and the method of payment usually varies with regard to each group. The three groups may be referred to as, first, current-working-capital group; second, fixed-asset group; and third, goodwill and other intangibles.

Ordinarily the payment for the first group must be either in cash or in some form of security of a fairly liquid nature, or a combination of the two. The payment for the second group ordinarily is made by some form of long-time security either in the nature of a bond or of a preferred stock. Payment for the third is most commonly made by common stock of the new corporation. As the value of this group of assets depends largely upon its earning power, over and above a fair return on the cost of other assets, it is proper that the method of payment should be such that the income should be in the nature of dividends paid out of earnings after the financial requirements of the other forms of securities have been met.

Considering the consolidation as a whole, the accountant should see that the method of payment for each unit should be such that the consolidation will be properly balanced as to cash, other current assets, fixed asset investments, liabilities and other outstanding securities. The financing plan of the consolidation must be such as to provide for the purchase of the various units and provide sufficient funds for proper operation without unduly burdening future operations by fixed charges or dividend requirements.

Accounting Work

The payment for each unit absorbed must be in keeping with the ratio of value which that unit contributes to the consolidated whole. This necessitates uniformity so far as possible in the valuation of the various elements of each unit and its worth to the consolidation.

Fixed-asset value is usually determined by appraisal. Most commonly this appraisal for purpose of settlement with the individual companies is made on the basis of sound value, that is, reproduction cost less accrued depreciation. For internal purposes of the consolidation these assets may be revalued upon the efficiency basis although the latter is seldom used for determining the purchase price.

The determination of other assets and of liabilities is commonly made by the accountant on the basis of routine audit. This as a rule presents few complications, with the exception of the inventory which is discussed later. If the purchase price, or a variation in the character of the securities used in payment, depends upon the classification of the assets and of the liabilities, the accountant should have the approval of the purchasing parties with regard to the exact content of such classifications. Among the items to which consideration should be given are prepaid expenses, deferred charges, investments, supplies, etc. With regard to liabilities there must be some definite basis to serve as a dividing line between current liabilities and others that are not to be so classified.

There is an increasing tendency to classify prepaid expenses among the current assets and the reasons for such inclusion are sound. Supplies in the nature of replacements of machinery and equipment may be grouped for this purpose as a subdivision under fixed assets, whereas other supplies may be grouped among the current assets. The complications of this character to which consideration must be given are too numerous for detailed discussion here.

The question of the accountant's proper responsibility for inventory has been the subject of much discussion. The accountant may be properly held responsible for accuracy of inventory count, and of extensions and footings. I hold, however, that it is very doubtful if accountants in general are qualified to pass upon the character, the condition or the pricing of many classes of inventories. They can not be expected to have accurate knowledge with regard to all the technical gradations of merchandise in its manifold forms. Neither can they pass upon the condition of many classes of inventory items unless they possess a highly specialized training in the particular industry involved. As an illustration, give consideration to an inventory of chemicals. Even the most able accountant might be and probably would be utterly at a loss to identify properly the various items in such an inventory. To depend upon a label would be letting down the bars to all forms of inaccuracy. The same may be said of countless other classes of inventories found in modern business. I hold that for the purposes of purchase the classification and the grading of inventories must be placed in the hands of technicians of the particular industry involved.

Determining Value of Intangibles

Since the earning power of a business has a marked effect upon its sales value, entirely aside from the intrinsic worth of its tangible assets, the determining of such value forms a major part of the accountant's work in the transactions which we are considering. Usually the sponsors of the security issue desire an earnings statement for a number of years preceding the date of consolidation. With regard to each unit these statements are usually prepared on two bases: (a) the earnings as recorded, with such adjustments as the accountant finds necessary in the course of his investigation; and (b) a statement of adjusted earnings wherein the figures as shown by the accounting records are adjusted for the purpose of establishing as between all the units certain uniformity with regard to expenses that are more or less of an arbitrary nature. These expenses include such items as the following:

1—Managerial salaries.
2—Capitalization of fixed expenditure.
3—Depreciation.
4—Profit or loss on the sale or other disposition of fixed assets and the like.

Managerial salaries, particularly in close corporations, are usually arbitrary and are frequently fixed at as high a figure as will be allowed by the internal-revenue department. Some method of establishing uniformity in this item must be determined by the purchasing body. Items of expense related to fixed assets may best be determined by a retrospective appraisal which will establish the proper additions to fixed assets for each year and the proper depreciation for each year. This method establishes a uniformity with regard to all companies concerned to supplant the methods used in the individual companies, which usually reflect on one hand the desire of a corporation to show a profit and on the other hand a desire to save income taxes. In determining the true earnings for the purpose of calculating value of intangibles a company should not be penalized because of the conservatism of its management nor should it be handed a bonus because of a treatment far from conservative.

Another element that may enter into this modification of earnings involves the question of non-recurring charges, such as unusual losses and unusual expenditures not necessitated by the operation of the company.

The accountant may also be required to prepare a statement of prospective earnings of the consolidation. Such a report should be based upon past performance adjusted by such modification of expense as may be determined by the management of the consolidation, such as managerial salaries, depreciation and items of a similar class already discussed, together with changes in financing expense in keeping with the requirements of the scheme of capitalization of the consolidation. Since such a statement does not show past or present facts but only expectations, it can not be certified and preferably should not appear over the signature of the accountant. It is at best a mere guess and while of value to the parties issuing securities, it is not within the scope of recognized accounting reports. I do not intend to convey the thought that the accountant should not prepare such a statement if asked. I merely intend to emphasize again the fact that an accountant's certificate must deal with past or present determinable facts.

Cost Section

The Certification of Inventories*

By John Whitmore

The question whether in certifying the balance-sheets of manufacturers accountants can or can not certify inventories is at present rather frequently under discussion. There is a common clause in accountants' certificates which disclaims responsibility for anything more than the substantial accuracy of the final clerical work of the inventory statements. Very often, doubtless, this is necessary. But where there is really sound factory bookkeeping, and especially where the same accountants examine year after year, I think it ought scarcely ever to be necessary. I believe that under attainable conditions, manufacturers' inventories ought to be about as certifiable as their accounts receivable.

I believe that inventory statements are quite generally thought of as something to be produced by physical inventory-takings, to be adjusted and completed, doubtless, by the book records. Plainly no physical inventory-taking can be sufficient of itself. There is the question of inactive or obsolete goods. This is sometimes a matter of personal knowledge or judgment, but the best information is usually in the records which show the activity or inactivity of materials or merchandise. Again, the correspondence of the point of the inventory-taking and of the recording of purchases and shipments to the inventory date must be established. And sometimes in other respects, varying according to the character and fashion of the industry, the inventory-taking must be supplemented by the records. But where this is all, there remain considerable dangers in the physical inventories themselves, as everyone who has tested them by a strict subsequent accounting knows.

Approximately Perfect Inventories

I believe the approximately perfect inventories are book inventories, checked and corrected, certainly, and, where in the nature of things there can not be finished inventories in the books, completed by certain physical examinations.

I have attempted to define cost accounting as the accounting for all expenditures in the creation and operation of manufacturing plant, showing truly and clearly how they enter into the costs of final products, and how and in what measure they are wasted. Where there are cost accounts even fairly aiming at this result, I believe they will, when supplemented by certain limited physical examinations (for the closely approximate testing of which the books and records will always serve), yield true inventories of all materials and unissued supplies, and of everything in process of manufacture or semi-manufactured; and, by the continuation of the simplest methods so far necessary, of all finished products.

Let us look briefly at a few industries, to consider their particular characters, and to see in what ways and how far their books should yield true inventory statements, and in each the character, and the times and seasons of the physical examinations necessary to check or complete such book inventories.

Comprehensive Tests

The machinery-manufacturing industries are an important class and they furnish one rather comprehensive test, for their stores commonly consist of thousands of items. Stores ledgers are an absolute necessity to economy of manufacture—that is, they are necessary to the avoidance of the loss of time of both men and machines. That they shall state both quantity and money figures is necessary to any correct costing of materials to manufacturing orders. They practically must include provision for showing the quantities assigned to manufacturing orders pending, for otherwise balances on hand mean nothing. Then the completeness of the bookkeeping must be insured. To insure the entry of all stores issued the shop requisitions should be numbered consecutively by the printer, as many series being used at the same time as may be necessary or convenient; and they should be summed up on sheets with printed provision that this shall be done in the order of the numbers. No requisition unaccounted for can then be overlooked. The recording of deliveries from the shops to storehouse must be similarly safeguarded. The stores debit notes must be numbered consecutively by the printer, and these must be summed up on sheets with printed provision that this shall be done in the order of the numbers. Needless to say, surely, the storehouse or storehouses must be organized for effective physical control, and the general accounts must include control of the storehouse ledgers. Countings should be made throughout the year, and always as particular stocks are low. The storehouse ledger keepers should be provided with a form to call for such countings.

From such stores ledgers an inventory can be drawn off, priced at costs. All inactive goods can be listed, the stores issues in each account for the year being plainly before one. It is seen when each account was last verified by actual count, and by the same routine that is regularly used by the stores-ledger keepers the auditors can call for all actual counts they wish. There may not be an exact balance with the controlling general-ledger account, though this, of course, can be accomplished. It is a matter of frequency of trial balances and checking to find clerical errors. If the work is well done, the less frequent test and the approximate balancing suffice for assurance of satisfactorily correct inventories.

Inventories of Work in Process

As regards inventories of work in process in the machinery-manufacturing industries, I can scarcely think that, with sound cost accounts, a physical inventory is ever necessary. Orders in process are always being completed, quantities put in process are always being accounted for, the correctness of the values stated is always being brought to the final test. The cost ledgers are of course controlled in the general accounts. The book inventory of everything in process of manufacture should be approximately perfect.

In the metallurgical industries the necessity for controlling the processes is so imperative that usually all the process data necessary for the cost accounting, which includes the current statement of inventories, will be found available. The storage of raw materials may need to be regulated, to give to the records of materials put in process the verification of not too infrequent clean-ups. For it is not suggested that any strictness of recording is to be regarded as giving an infallible assurance, except with all possible safeguards.

In these industries the gross weights and all assayed contents which it is aimed to recover are set up in their separate columns for the materials as received, and thereafter the arrangement of the operating books is like a flow-sheet of the material, from process to process, detailed, according to the conditions, by individual furnaces or other apparatus; and at each process all charges are added, for fuels and fluxes, for electric current in electric smelting or refining, maintenance expense and reconstruction reserves, operating labor and supplies and expense rates, until the final products are reached. Weighings and assayings of intermediate products are brought into the operating books, accounting at successive stages for metal losses and giving the books all possible completeness and exactness day by day. Such books afford approximately exact inventories, where physical inventories would often be impossible.

It is true that there are at certain points in the metallurgical industries, doubtless more than I am myself familiar with, continuous processes, for instance in certain calcining furnaces, and in concentrating works, where the current bookkeeping will not

* Reprinted from "The Journal of Accounting," July, 1928, Issue.

give inventory statements, except as supplemented by theoretical calculations or by measurements and analyses. This is only what was meant by saying at the beginning that under certain conditions book inventories need not only be checked but be completed by data periodically ascertained. This is not abandoning the books to fall back upon physical inventories, for, if the operating records are made as complete as possible from the current daily reports, the supplementary determinations must fit into them, and any material discrepancy would be apparent.

Chemical Manufacturing Industries

In the chemical-manufacturing industries, the manufacture of soap and the finished production of the glycerine contained in soap stocks furnish first in the soap factory an example of the treatment of stated quantities of materials, with in this case incidental transfers between boilings, through successive processes, to the point where the recorded quantity and value of materials, with the added process expenses, have an ascertained product. So far the whole inventory is always stated in the factory ledger. It is seen there moving through processes to the final productions of soap for the market or glycerine lyes for the glycerine works, unsurpassable by any possible inventory-taking process in the accuracy of the statement of quantities and values. And, second, in the glycerine works is an example of virtually continuous processes, where some periodical gaugings and analyses are necessary to complete the records and to state the inventory. These determinations, in conjunction with the factory ledger, yield a complete and practically proven glycerine inventory, for like the metal contents of the materials so treated in the metallurgical industries, the glycerine contents of the soap stocks have been set up in their separate columns in raw materials records, and in kettle accounts, from process to process, until they are transferred from soap works to glycerine works, and any material overstatement of the inventory in process would show an impossible yield, and any material understatement would show a practically impossible loss.

Where continuous processes preclude the possibility of current completed book inventories, I believe the determinations necessary to complete them rarely, if ever, go beyond those which should be made for the purpose of operating control.

Writing Paper Industry

In the writing-paper-manufacturing industry, lots of materials are first treated process by process, and the operating accounts are up to a point of the character already indicated for the metallurgical and chemical industries. At a certain stage, however, the materials in a wet state are divided up for paper-manufacturing orders, having their individual cost accounts. The stores accounts for materials as received are especially simple, the principal materials being in bales, the identity of which, lot and bale numbers, should be perfectly kept, as in the textile industries. The process accounts give the value of everything that has been put in process, with the accumulated process costs, to the point where the materials are divided up for manufacturing orders. As they are so divided they are charged to the cost accounts for manufacturing orders, and other materials introduced in the subsequent stages of the manufacturing are so charged, as well as all the manufacturing expenses from the point where materials are assigned to specific orders to the point where the paper comes off the machine. Thereafter there are sorting accounts, continuing the record of everything in process until the product is finished. Stocks of finished papers may be a larger or smaller matter, but in any case they present no special problem in the maintenance of verified stock records.

In the writing-paper industry the shrinkages of the various materials in the manufacturing processes should be known by theoretical calculations, by laboratory tests and by manufacturing experience. The dividing of materials in a wet state gives initial inaccuracies in charging the separate manufacturing orders, but these are corrected in the light of known shrinkages and of the several products of the divided materials as the productions are determined, even though a single product may contain parts of more than one or two lots of materials so divided.

The book inventories in this industry also may be of an unquestionable character.

In industries where there is a great variety of products in comparatively small quantities, so that individual cost accounts are scarcely practicable or are really impractical, a method different from any so far indicated is necessary. The stationery-manufacturing industries and the rubber-goods-manufacturing industries are examples; the shoe-manufacturing industry also, especially where many small lots are manufactured. In such industries it may be necessary to credit the manufacturing account or accounts with the products at standard cost figures. If this were all, it would leave all variations from standard costs in the manufacturing account, which would soon cease to represent at all accurately the value of goods still in process.

It is necessary to set up accounts for the variations, in actual operation, from existing standard costs. There will be such variations under four heads: costs of materials, the unit of costs of time-paid labor, expense-rates and percentages of defective products. Materials must of course be charged out of the stores accounts at cost, and if they are also priced in totals periodically at the prices used in the existing cost sheets the price difference one way or the other is ascertained. If the quantities put through each process where the labor is time-paid are recorded, and the weekly payroll for the process is divided by the quantity, the actual unit cost is ascertained and the variation in the cost sheets for the week may be known. As regards defective products, the standard cost of goods at every stage of manufacture is shown by the cost sheets, and the manufacturing account is corrected to the same standards, and the defectives at the various stages, over or under the allowance in the cost sheets, can be priced thereby. The general expenses are ascertained monthly, and comparison with the amounts given by the standard rates, applied usually to the direct-labor payrolls, will give the variation from standard costs under this head.

There remains, however, the question of variation in the quantity of material used for a given product. There will be a somewhat different answer in each industry. In the stationery-manufacturing industries, where the material to be cut for a given product is of uniform size, shape and quality, and an experimental cutting has determined the best method and the proper result, the variations are slight and easily allowed for. In the rubber-manufacturing industries, the variations are larger but not of great importance, for the reason that unvulcanized rubber scrap is practically undeteriorated material, requiring only to be re-rolled. In the shoe-manufacturing industry, where the material to be cut is of irregular shapes and the scrap of comparatively little value, the usual practice is still to establish cutting allowances and to issue stock accordingly, and to record the cutting gains and losses, lot by lot.

The creation of standards of expense and waste and the constant showing of variations from such standards are the essential means of securing economy of manufacture, and in doing this in the industries under consideration it becomes simple to adjust the manufacturing account to standard costs, and then by crediting the production at standard costs to leave the manufacturing account representing what is still in process at the same standard costs. Further, the office and factory records of goods in process in such industries must afford substantial means of verification.

The great superiority of book inventories is scarcely even in their far greater accuracy of statement. It is in the fact that they can, in any books that truly yield them, be seen in detail in the processes (active and sure, or slow and doubtful, or somewhere between) by which inventories are ultimately converted into cash. Instead of a list of items, there is the moving substance.[1]

[1] This, for my purpose, very happy expression, I have adopted from a review in the New York Times by Evans Clark of Paul M. Mazur's "American Prosperity"—"the moving substance and not a static representation of life."

COST SECTION

To Build Kraft Mill at West Point, Va.

H. W. Ellerson announces that a new kraft paper mill will be built at West Point, Va., equipped with a 244-inch Fourdrinier which will be the widest machine for making kraft paper in the country. The mill will have a productive capacity of about 100 tons per day. It will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000. Ground will be broken about September 1.

The new plant will be located at West Point, Va., forty miles from Richmond, and will adjoin the present plant of the Chesapeake Corporation. Application for a charter for the new corporation was filed on August 22nd with the State Corporation Commission of Virginia and the new corporation will be the Albemarle Chesapeake Company, Incorporated.

Wrapping Paper Business Expands

H. W. Ellerson, president of the new company, who is also president of the Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company and an officer of the Chesapeake Corporation at West Point, in an interview said: "The expansion of the wrapping paper industry in the South, which now makes nearly one-half of the wrapping used in this country, necessitated a new mill. After careful study of the field we deemed the best place to construct the new mill was at West Point, Va., adjoining the present plant of the Chesapeake Corporation. The plant will be as modern as the best architects and engineers of this country can make it, working under the direction of Elis Olsson, vice-president of the new company and regarded as one of the best plant engineers in this country. Being located next to the Chesapeake Corporation, the pulp will be slushed over by pumps from the Chesapeake Corporation. Ample acreage will permit the building to be a continuous one and with rail and water facilities right at the shipping room doors, much time, labor, and money can be saved in loading and the location gives excellent freight service by water and rail. We have not yet determined which make of machine we will purchase, but it will be a 244-inch machine, and the largest in the world devoted to the making of wrapping paper.

Pulp Wood Direct by Water

The location of the pulp mills of the Chesapeake Corporation at West Point permits them to receive all of their pulp wood direct by water from the vast acreage owned by that company on the two rivers that flow into the York at West Point. The new plant will not interfere with or displace either of our present plants. The Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company will continue to manufacture kraft at our Brown's Island mill and the Chesapeake Corporation will continue its present policies, except they will furnish the new plant sufficient pulp to meet the capacity of the new plant. We will also continue making specialties of kraft at Brown's Island, leaving the new plant free to make only wrapping and board for the box makers and other board converters. The sales will be handled by the present sales force of the Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company, this permitting us to most favorably compete with the present competition that exists in the Southern kraft field. The officers of the new concern will be composed of the officers and directors of The Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company and the Chesapeake Corporation and are as follows";

Officers of the Company

H. W. Ellerson will be president of the new company, with Elis Olsson of West Point, vice president; J. Scott Parrish, Richmond, treasurer, and W. C. Gouldman of West Point, secretary. The directors are B. W. Coale, Richmond, H. W. Ellerson, Richmond; O. H. Funsten, Richmond; T. Croxton Gordon, Richmond; W. C. Gouldman, West Point; Julien H. Hill, Richmond, J. P. Massie, Richmond, John M. Miller, Jr., Richmond; Elis Olsson, West Point, J. Scott Parrish, Richmond; W. L. Saunders, Richmond, and Coleman Wortham, Richmond.

Preparing For Fall in Indianapolis

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 27, 1928.—Most of the paper jobbers and manufacturers in this state are preparing for the fall season, which gives indications of being better than last fall. Early inquiries concerning prices and the fact that though it is not yet September, the buyers are placing some orders, lends encouragement to the trade.

The first to recover from the mid-summer slump, it appears, are the box manufacturers, who are inquiring about glassine papers and other greaseproof papers for the fall and mid-winter trade. The volume for Christmas this year should exceed that of last year. Holiday packages now are being made up and the demand for glassine coverings seems to be increasing to a considerable extent over last year.

Demand for news print has not recovered from the mid-summer slump as readily as other paper demand. The large advertisers are holding off for the most part until a little nearer the time for schools and colleges to begin, but the outlook is promising and local publishers are confident this fall will see larger business than last.

Demand for paper plates, cups, containers of all sort, particularly designed for the ice cream trade is holding up well. This has been a good summer for such merchandise, even though the weather uniformly has not been as hot as last. Paper towels and drinking cups also are in demand.

The demand for fine print will pick up after the first of the month. Local advertising agencies, and there are some of national scope here, report the outlook for fall good and there will be a big demand for fine print for direct mail campaigns.

Paper stock also is going good. There is a steady demand on the two large paper stock companies in this city and prices are firm. Wrapping paper, while not so much in demand now, has every indication of becoming more popular with the first of September.

Awards for Government Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1928.—Reese & Reese have been awarded the contract for furnishing the Government Printing Office with 30,000 sheets of 23 x 36 yellow tissue paper at $1.86 per ream, bids for which were received on August 3.

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 1075 sheets of 17 x 22 green gummed paper at $16.99, bids for which were received on August 1.

Duer & Koch Paper Company will furnish 12,000 sheets of 22 x 28 gray photo mount board at $5.35 per 100 sheets, bids for which were received on July 27.

Louis Dejonge & Co. will furnish 2,000 sheets of 20 x 25 black glazed paper on one side at $12.00 per M bids for which were received on July 25.

R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 40,000 pounds of Monotype keyboard paper in 27 rolls at 6 cents per pound, bids for which were received on July 16.

BOLTON QUALITY

JOHN W. BOLTON & SONS, INC.

EAGLE KNIFE & BAR WORKS

Lawrence, Mass.

The only firm making KNIVES for every machine from wood pile to finishing room.

It's the KNIVES that do the work!

Prompt deliveries made from stocks in
NEW YORK
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO

TRADE MARK

Fishing
and
Good Dyestuffs

The experienced fisherman knows where to make his casts—so gets good results. Experienced buyers of dyestuffs are equally wise — they come to Heller & Merz.

Heller & Merz has co-operated with dyestuff users for over a half a century. That is a significant record.

The HELLER & MERZ COMPANY
505 Hudson St., New York

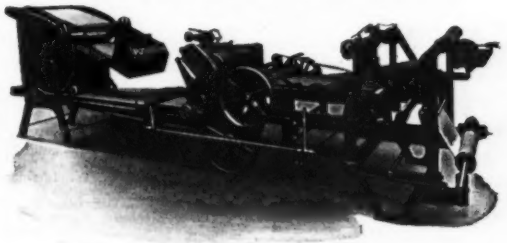
Boston 287 Atlantic Ave. | Chicago 146 W. Kinzie St. | Philadelphia 114 Market St.

Springfield, Mass. 24 Lester Street

Factory—NEWARK, N. J.

POTDEVIN

PRINTED BAG MACHINERY



Model 37

Flat & Square

With or Without 2 Color Printing

Exceptionally Large Range

5" x 10½" to 23" x 34"

HIGH SPEED ON LIGHT PAPERS

POTDEVIN MACHINE CO.

1223 38th Street, Dept. 4, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

Phones: Windsor 1700-1701-1702

PRESS FELTS for BOARD MACHINES

USE OUR PRESS FELTS
and Improve Your Product

THE WATERBURY FELT COMPANY
SKANEATELES FALLS, N. Y.

Felts and Jackets—That Serve and Satisfy

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

SUMMARY

Cigarette paper	45 cs.
Wall paper	46 bls., 9 cs.
Paper hangings	10 bls., 10 cs.
News print	1,034 rolls
Printing paper	71 rolls, 267 bls., 132 cs.
Wrapping paper	35 cs.
Packing paper	13 cs.
Pergamyn paper	18 cs.
Grease proof paper	57 cs.
Baryta coated paper	41 cs.
Coated paper	5 cs.
Surface Coated paper	71 cs.
Photo paper	20 cs.
Filter paper	4 bls., 83 cs.
Drawing paper	20 cs.
Parchment paper	33 cs.
Crepe paper	4 cs.
Writing paper	1 cs.
Colored paper	8 cs.
Transfer paper	18 cs.
Tissue paper	137 cs.
Decalcomania paper	6 cs.
Stencil paper and ink	34 cs.
Envelopes	68 cs.
Straw board	114 rolls
Miscellaneous paper	122 rolls, 33 bls., 215 cs.

CIGARETTE PAPER

Zorro Tobacco Co., Canada, Lisbon, 20 cs.
M. Spiegel Son Co., Inc., Cleveland, Hamburg, 17 cs.
P. J. Schweitzer, Pr. Polk, Marseilles, 8 cs.

WALL PAPER

Bendix Paper Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 1 cs.
F. J. Emmerich, Cleveland, Hamburg, 3 cs.
J. D. Irwin & Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 2 cs.
R. H. Macy & Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 1 cs.
S. Stern Stiner & Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 2 bls.
J. E. Bernard & Co., Western Ally, Rotterdam, 16 bls.
J. E. Bernard & Co., Aquitania, Southampton, 1 cs.
R. F. Downing & Co., Minnetonka, London, 5 bls., 1 cs.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Minnetonka, London, 7 bls.
F. J. Emmerich, Minnetonka, London, 1 bls.
F. J. Emmerich, Cedric, Liverpool, 3 bls.
A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., American Merchant, London, 7 bls.
J. E. Bernard & Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 5 bls.

PAPER HANGINGS

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Franconia, Liverpool, 4 bls.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Minnetonka, London, 6 bls., 1 cs.
Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Minnetonka, London, 5 cs.
Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Majestic, Soutnampton, 4 cs.

NEWS PRINT

F. Henjes, PJr., Inc., Cleveland, Hamburg, 65 rolls.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Berlin, Bremen, 969 rolls.

PRINTING PAPER

J. I. Bernitz, Victoria Maru, Hamburg, 58 bls.
C. Steiner, Veendam, Rotterdam, 44 cs.
Perkins Goodwin & Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 69 bls.
National City Bank, Cleveland, Hamburg, 140 bls.
Tamm & Co., Berlin, Bremen, 2 cs.
Judson Freight F'd'g Co., Berlin, Bremen, 27 cs.
P. C. Zuhlke, Arabic, Antwerp, 53 cs.
Hudson F'd'g Co., Arabic, Antwerp, 6 cs.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 71 rolls.

WRAPPING PAPER

C. Steiner, Cleveland, Hamburg, 11 cs.
Bendix Paper Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 6 cs.
Birn & Wachenheim, Arabic, Antwerp, 18 cs.

PACKING PAPER

Haule Wax Paper Manfg. Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 4 cs.
Haule Wax Paper Manfg. Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 9 cs.

PERGAMYN PAPER

Central Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 18 cs.

GREASE PROOF PAPER

American Express Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 27 cs.
Central Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 12 cs.
Central Union Trust Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 18 cs.

BARYTA COATED PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Stuttgart, Bremen, 31 cs.
J. H. Schroeder B'k'g Corp., Stuttgart, Bremen, 10 cs.

COATED PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 5 cs.

SURFACE COATED PAPER

Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Cleveland, Hamburg, 5 cs.
P. C. Zuhlke, Arabic, Antwerp, 23 cs.
Gevaert Co. of American, Arabic, Antwerp, 43 cs.

PHOTO PAPER

J. J. Gavin, Franconia, Liverpool, 4 cs.
Gevaert Co. of America, Arabic, Antwerp, 15 cs.
Richard Shipping Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 1 cs.

FILTER PAPER

C. Schleicher & Schull Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 14 cs.
H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Minnetonka, London, 11 cs.
E. Fougera & Co., Majestic, Southampton, 58 cs., 4 bls.

DRAWING PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Minnetonka, London, 5 cs.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 15 cs.

PARCHMENT PAPER

S. Bienfang, Veendam, Rotterdam, 33 cs.

CREPE PAPER

Calhoun Robbins & Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 4 cs.

WRITING PAPER

American Express Co., Aquitania, Southampton, 1 cs.

COLORED PAPER

S. Gilbert, Berlin, Bremen, 8 cs.

TRANSFER PAPER

F. L. Kramer & Co., Berlin, Bremen, 18 cs.

TISSUE PAPER

Standard Products Corp., Aquitania, Southampton, 10 cs.
Meadows Wye & Co., Franconia, Liverpool, 1 cs.
F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Franconia, Liverpool, 51 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., Minnetonka, London, 2 cs.
Old Master Paper & Pulp Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 41 cs.
Perkins Goodwin & Co., Roma, Genoa, 12 cs.

DECALCOMANIA PAPER

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Reliance, Hamburg, 6 cs.

STENCIL PAPER AND INK

Arlac Dry Stencil Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 34 cs.

ENVELOPES

J. Beckhard Co., Berlin, Bremen, 68 cs.

STRAW BOARD

Haas Bros., Veendam, Rotterdam, 114 rolls.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER

P. H. Petry & Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 11 cs.
J. J. Shore & Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 30 cs.
C. Schulman, Veendam, Rotterdam, 5 cs.
Walker Goulard Plehn Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 8 bls.
Quality Art Novelty Co., Aquitania, Southampton, 5 cs.
E. G. Saltman, Inc., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 3 cs.
C. K. MacAlpine & Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 25 bls., 122 rolls.
E. H. Sergeant & Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 6 cs.
P. H. Petry & Co., France, Havre, 6 cs.
Standard Products Corp., France, Havre, 68 cs.
Tiffany, Inc., France, Havre, 9 cs.
Guibout freres, France, Havre, 5 cs.
A. Goodman & Co., France, Havre, 5 cs.
Keller Dorian Paper Co., France, Havre, 17 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., Mercer, Rotterdam, 44 cs.
Japan Paper Co., Roma, Genoa, 1 cs.

RAGS, BAGGING, ETC.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Carenco, ——, 400 bls. rags, 81 bls. bagging.
Fidelity Trust Co., Carenco, Algiers, 53 bls. rags.
M. Lobsitz, Victoria Maru, Hamburg, 5 bls. rags.
Kidder Peabody Accep. Corp., Victoria Maru, Hamburg, 161 bls. rags.
Leigh Textile Co., Victoria Maru, Hamburg, 62 bls. cotton waste.
Amtorg, Ltd., United States, Copenhagen, 90 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, United States, Copenhagen, 443 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Cleveland, Hamburg, 187 bls. rags.
Green Hamilton & Co., Western Ally, Rotterdam, 33 bls. thread waste.
Bank of The United States, Western Ally, Rotterdam, 67 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Sacandaga, ——, 94 bls. linen threads.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 49 bls. bagging.
G. W. Millar & Co., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 50 bls. bagging.
E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., Cedric, Liverpool, 84 bls. bagging.
C. B. Richard & Co., Bolivier, Antwerp, 161 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Bolivier, Antwerp, 433 bls. rags.
American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Bolivier, Antwerp, 83 bls. rags.
W. Steck & Co., Berlin, Bremen, 16 bls. cotton waste.
A. W. Fenton, Inc., Berlin, Bremen, 2 bls. rags.
Union Bank & Trust Co., Saugus, Marseilles, 132 bls. rags.
Banco Com'l Italiane Trust Co., City of Eureka, Bari, 247 bls. rags.
C. B. Richard & Co., City of Eureka, Bari, 136 bls. bagging.
Guaranty Trust Co., City of Eureka, Bari, 134 bls. bagging.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Sac City, ——, 333 bls. flax waste.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Sac City, Antwerp, 50 bls. bagging.
International By-Products Co., Sac City, Antwerp, 21 bls. rags.
G. W. Millar & Co., Idaho, Antwerp, 126 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Idaho, Antwerp, 59 bls. bagging; 274 bls. rags.
Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., Idaho, Antwerp, 172 bls. rags.
Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Idaho, Antwerp, 66 bls. rags.
V. Galaup, Idaho, Antwerp, 149 bls. rags.
E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., Idaho, Antwerp, 117 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Franconia, Liverpool, 70 bls. bagging.
Castle & Overton, Inc., America, Bremen, 1 bls. rags.
Equitable Trust Co., Hudson, Havre, 40 bls. new cuttings.
J. Cohen, Cameronia, Glasgow, 14 bls. paper stock.
Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Mercer, Rotterdam, 29 bls. rags.
W. Steck & Co., Mercer, Rotterdam, 29 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Hawaiian, San Francisco, 27 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Hinnoy, Spain, 105 bls. rags.

OLD ROPE

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Carenco, ——, 55 bls.
Jaffe Products Co., Nordbo, Havana, 43 coils.
Kidder Peabody Accep. Corp., Canada, Marseilles, 75 rolls, 21 bls.
Brown Bros. & Co., Bellhaven, Cardiff, 77 coils.
Brown Bros. & Co., Bolivier, Antwerp, 51 bls.
Brown Bros. & Co., Idaho, Hull, 213 coils.
1st National Bank of Boston, Valemore, London, 104 coils.

CASEIN

T. M. Duche & Sons, Nordbo, B. Aires, 334 bags, 20,040 ks.
Hannover National Bank, Nordbo, B. Aires, 417 bags, 25,020 ks.
T. M. Duche & Sons, Boswell, B. Aires, 1,668 bags.
National City Bank, Boswell, Rosario, 574 bags.
M. E. Clarendon & Co., West Grama, B. Aires, 334 bags.

WOOD PULP BOARDS

Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 33 bls.

WOOD FLOUR

State Chemical Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 420 bags.
State Chemical Co., Mercer, Rotterdam, 592 bags, 34,920 ks.

WOOD PULP

Atterbury Bros., Inc., Stuttgart, Bremen, 300 bls. wood pulp.
Atterbury Bros., Inc., United States, Oslo, 2,000 bls. wood pulp.
Woodpulp Service Corp., United States, Oslo, 800 bls. wood pulp.
Polaris Shipping Co., C. Gerhard, Sonora, 975 cords pulp.
Pagel Horton & Co., Inc., Fredensbro, Pitea, 300 bls. sulphate, 50 tons.
J. Andersen & Co., Fredensbro, Pitea, 1,200 bls. sulphite, 200 tons.
J. Andersen & Co., Fredensbro, Soderhamn, 125 bls. sulphite, 25 tons.
E. M. Sergeant & Co., Fredensbro, Hernosand, 3,900 bls. sulphite, 625 tons.
J. Andersen & Co., Fredensbro, Hernosand, 5,100 bls. sulphite, 850 tons; 1,800 bls. sulphate, 360 tons.
Johanson Wales & Sparre, Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 299 bls. dry soda pulp.
Price & Pierce, Ltd., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 125 bls. wood pulp.
Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Etna, Skutskar, 2,780 bls. wood pulp, 543 tons.

(Continued on page 64)

SOME PAPER MILL USERS OF

Badenhausen Boilers

Superheaters :: Preheaters

Geo. F. Hardy, Consulting Engineer, New York
For Southern Paper Co., two orders, total 4700 H.P.
For St. Croix Paper Co. ..... 1200 H.P.
For Brown Paper Mill Co. ..... 3430 H.P.
Central Paper Co., Muskegon, Mich., four orders, total ..... 3100 H.P.
Philadelphia Paper Mfg. Co., Phila., three orders, total ..... 2400 H.P.
Jessup & Moore Paper Co., Phila., four orders, total ..... 4750 H.P.
Ontario Paper Co., Ltd.
For Daily Newspaper Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y. ..... 2034 H.P.
Filer Fibre Company, Filer City, Mich. ..... 1500 H.P.
John Lang Paper Co., Philadelphia, Pa. ..... 416 H.P.
Bayless Manufacturing Corp., Austin, Pa. ..... 1300 H.P.
Northern Board & Paper Co., San Francisco, Cal., two orders, total ..... 400 H.P.
Crown Willamette Paper Co., San Francisco, Cal., two orders, total ..... 750 H.P.
Delaware Hard Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del., two orders, total ..... 920 H.P.
Kieckhefer Container Co., Delair, N. J. ..... 1800 H.P.

Badenhausen Corporation

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
GENERAL OFFICE, 1011 CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

120 Broadway, New York — 211 Tramway Bldg., Denver
Reibold Bldg., Dayton, O. — 513 House Bldg., Pittsburgh
1019 Guardian Life Bldg., St. Paul

The Babcock & Wilcox Co.

85 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1868

Water Tube Boilers — Steam Superheaters
Economizers — Air Preheaters
Chain Grate Stokers — Oil Burners
Refractories
Seamless Tube and Piping

BRANCH OFFICES

ATLANTA	Candler Building
BOSTON	80 Federal Street
CHICAGO	Marquette Building
CINCINNATI	Traction Building
CLEVELAND	Guardian Building
DALLAS, TEXAS	Magnolia Building
DENVER	444 Seventeenth Street
DETROIT	Ford Building
HOUSTON, TEXAS	Electric Building
LOS ANGELES	Central Building
NEW ORLEANS	344 Camp Street
PHILADELPHIA	Packard Building
PHOENIX, ARIZ.	Heard Building
PITTSBURGH	Farmers Deposit Bank Building
PORTLAND, ORE.	Failing Building
SALT LAKE CITY	Kearns Building
SAN FRANCISCO	Sheldon Building
SEATTLE	L. C. Smith Building
HONOLULU, T. H.	Castle & Cooke Building
HAVANA, CUBA	Calle de Aguiar 104
SAN JUAN, P. R.	Recinto Sur 51

West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company

Manufacturers of

SUPERCALENDERED
and
MACHINE FINISHED BOOK
and LITHOGRAPHIC
PAPERS

Offset, Envelope, Bond, Writing, Cover and Music Paper, High Grade Coated Book, Index Bristol, Post Card, Kraft and Label Papers.

also

Bleached Spruce Sulphite and Soda, Kraft Pulp

200 Fifth Avenue, New York — 732 Sherman Street, Chicago
503 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
122 East 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

A "one-piece" Dish

PAPRUS DISHES are not held in shape with folds or staples. They are *moulded*—just like chinaware. They are waterproof—rigid as a wooden dish—yet cost less than paper! Strong selling points to delicatessen dealers—grocers—meat merchants. Write for price list.

PAPRUS
DISHES

KEYES FIBRE COMPANY, INC.
General Sales Offices: GRAYBAR BLDG., NEW YORK
Factory: Waterville, Maine. JOHN M. HART COMPANY, *Manager of Sale*

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

(Continued from page 62)

Pagel Horton & Co., Inc., Etna, Gefle, 2,500 bls. wood pulp, 457 tons.
Bulkley Dunton & Co., Etna, ——, 625 bls. wood pulp, 127 tons.
M. Gottesman & Co., Inc., Etna, Sundsvall, 1,975 bls. sulphite, 395 tons.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Etna, Sundsvall, 150 bls. wood pulp, 25 tons.
Johanson Wales & Sparre, Inc., Etna, Sundsvall, 275 bls. sulphite, 55 tons.
Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Etna, Sundsvall, 2,500 bls. sulphate, 550 tons; 1,250 bls. sulphite, 250 tons.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Carenco, ——, 177 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, Carenco, Algiers, 192 bls. rags.
Philadelphia National Bank, Carenco, Algiers, 42 bls. rags.
Equitable Trust Co., Cabo Villano, Coruna, 75 bls. rags.
J. Castello Co., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 15 bls. rags.
Mathes & Co., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 15 bls. rags.
S. Birkenstein & Sons, Saugus, Genoa, 207 coils old rope.
Chemical National Bank, City of Eureka, Valencia, 179 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., City of Eureka, Valencia, 234 bls. rags.
Bank of New York, Clara, Trieste, 73 bls. rags.
J. B. Moors & Co., Valemore, London, 180 bls. rags.
National Bank of Commerce, Hudson, Havre, 1,084 bls. rags.
W. J. Jones, Hudson, Havre, 2 cs. painted paper.
Union Bank & Trust Co., Hudson, Havre, 86 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, Hudson, Havre, 80 bls. rags.
National City Bank, Mercer, Rotterdam, 64 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Mercer, Rotterdam, 130 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Half Moon, Greece, 340 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Havelland, Germany, 1,122 bls. rags; 4 cs. wires.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Bristol City, England, 165 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Turpin, Germany, 87 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Inc., Natirar, Germany, 201 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Caledonian, Ireland, 128 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Manchester Shipper, England, 112 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Corsan, ——, 129 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Hinnoy, ——, 280 bls. rags.

CHARLESTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

Castle & Overton, Inc., Magmeric, Belgium, 65 bls. rags.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

National City Bank, Western Ally, Rotterdam, 345 bls. rags; 181 bls. bagging.
Congoleum Nairn Co., Western Ally, Rotterdam, 305 bls. rags
National City Bank, Saugus, Marseilles, 295 bls. rags.
W. H. Masson, Sac City, Antwerp, 49 coils old rope.
Congoleum Nairn Co., Sac City, Antwerp, 1,118 bls. rags.
S. Shapira, Sac City, Antwerp, 51 bls. rags.
National Bank of Commerce, Hudson, Havre, 187 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Havelland, Germany, 4,132 bls. wood pulp.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Waukegan, Havre, 116 bls. rags.

NORFOLK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

Dickman Wright & Pugh, Western Ally, Rotterdam, 173 bls. bagging.
Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Sac City, Antwerp, 5 bls. rags.
N. Y. Trust Co., Sac City, Antwerp, 80 bls. bagging.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Havelland, Germany, 2 cs. wires.

BOSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1928

Kidder Peabody Accep. Corp., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 53 bls. rags.
Amtorg, Ltd., Sacandaga, Antwerp, 92 bls. flax waste.
National Shawmut Bank, Sacandaga, Antwerp, 60 bls. rags.
Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., Idaho, Antwerp, 254 bls. rags.
National Shawmut Bank, Idaho, Antwerp, 25 bls. wrapping paper.
Chase National Bank, Idaho, Antwerp, 32 bls. flax waste.
Downing & Co., Idaho, Antwerp, 50 bls. wrapping paper.
E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., Idaho, Antwerp, 125 bls. flax waste, 223 bls. rags.
American Felt Co., Idaho, Antwerp, 38 bls. flax waste.
Train Smith Co., Idaho, Antwerp, 465 bls. rags.
G. W. Millar & Co., Idaho, Antwerp, 192 bls. rags.
Cecil Kurtz, Idaho, Antwerp, 142 bls. cotton waste.
Green Hamilton Co., Mercer, Rotterdam, 103 bls. cotton waste.
Bulkley Dunton & Co., Mercer, ——, 710 bls. wood pulp.
G. M. Graves Co., Mercer, Rotterdam, 55 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Gaasterdyk, Holland, 934 bls. wood pulp.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Natirar, Germany, 349 bls. wood pulp.

News Print Situation in Canada

MONTREAL, Que., August 27, 1928.—A review of the situation regarding the effect of the over-expansion of the news print industry on the earnings of the leading companies leads to the conclusion that the decline in earnings has been in no way proportional to the drastic recession which has taken place in the market value of the news print stocks. It is stated that the profits of the leading companies are only fractionally below those of last year. On the other hand it is admitted that the recent shading of prices has not been in force long enough to have had much effect, and doubt is expressed as to whether or not there will be further declines in proportionate earnings. Work is going ahead on the immediate construction of two huge paper mills in the Maritime Provinces—one in Nova Scotia by the Nesbitt interests of Montreal, and one in New Brunswick by the International Paper Company, nad this work, combined with other expansions, dampens the hopes of the industry in general of any improvement in the situation for a long time to come.

Dr. Campbell Tells About Improvements

DEXTER, N. Y., August 27, 1928.—Dr. James E. Campbell, of the Dexter Sulphite, Pulp and Paper Company, appeared before a recent meeting of the village board and gave an outline of the extensive undertaking now in progress at the plant which is being entirely remodeled. His appearance before the board was in connection with complaints that sulphuric acid gas was escaping from the digesters at the plant. Dr. Campbell explained that his company was both financially and otherwise desirous of preventing the escape and consequent waste of gas. Engineers are now studying the situation and the company hopes to devise methods whereby the escaping gases will be converted into useful channels. Following Dr. Campbell's explanation the village board took no action on the complaints.

International Bag Factory to Open Soon

BATON ROUGE, La., August 20, 1928.—The bag factory of the International Paper Company will begin operation in this city in about two months, according to announcement. The factory is located near the Louisiana mill and was completed several months ago. Opening of the factory has been delayed because of the late arrival of the machinery.

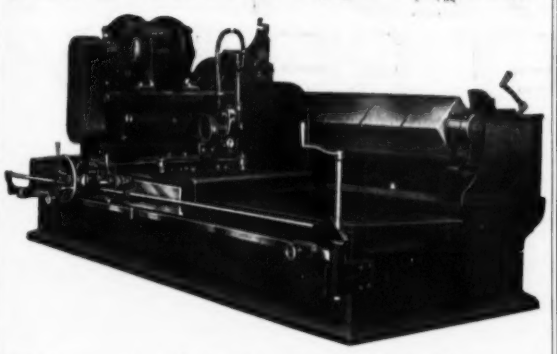
Nine carloads of machinery arrived here several days ago and a force of men are at work assembling and installing the machinery into the building.

According to information from the office of the Louisiana mill, the manager, chief electrician and chief accountant of the company will arrive in Bastrop this week to complete all arrangements for the opening. They will bring with them about forty experienced operators, it was announced. The bag factory will employ more than 100 people, and most of these will be women, it was stated.

Find Paper Rates Unfair to Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 28, 1928.—On complaint of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce and three corporations dealing in paper in Indianapolis, the interstate commerce commission has found unreasonable and unduly prejudical rates on printing and wrapping paper and certain paper articles in carloads from Appleton and other Wisconsin points to Indianapolis. The commission ordered the railroads on or before October 1 to establish the following rates in printing and wrapping paper: From Appleton and points grouped therewith, 28 cents a hundred pounds; from Rhinelander, Wis., and points grouped therewith, 31 cents a hundred pounds. On paper napkins and paper towels from the Appleton group, the commission ordered a rate of 35 cents and from the Rhinelander group, 39 cents.

Wide Use of New Type Grinders

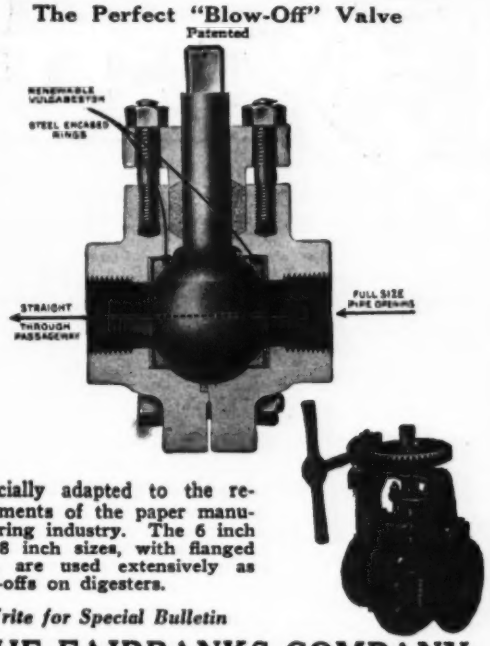


Within a comparatively short time, safely indicates outstanding value in paper knife grinding service. The dependability of the traveling wheel grinders for satisfying accuracy removes all fear of a poor job. When one of these grinders is installed all knife troubles are over and knife upkeep is reduced to a minimum, both of expense and labor. With minimum care in the most perfunctory routine service with one of these grinders, the knives are always in perfect condition.

COVELL-HANCHETT CO.
Big Rapids, Michigan, U. S. A.
514 First Ave., South,
Seattle, Wash.

FAIRBANKS' "SPHERO"

The Perfect "Blow-Off" Valve



Especially adapted to the requirements of the paper manufacturing industry. The 6 inch and 8 inch sizes, with flanged ends, are used extensively as blow-offs on digesters.

Write for Special Bulletin

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY
BOSTON NEW YORK PITTSBURGH
Factory: Binghamton, N. Y.
Distribution in ALL Principal Cities

PATENTED

FIDALGO
Drying Systems

(Not connected with any Pulp Mfg. Co)

DRY PULP—SAME STRENGTH AS WET

Shredded or Fibre Form

Bales 250-450 Lbs. 40 Cu. Ft. to 2000 Lbs.

Higher Machine Speeds.

Higher Test Paper or Board

Clean—Compact

SAMPLE TEST SHEET EACH PACKAGE

Let us supply you with data showing result many tests & cooperate with you to have Pulp Mills supply in this improved form.

TECHNICAL ECONOMIST CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK. N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 5243 CABLE "HERENCO"

TRIUNE

AND

MULTIPLE PLY DRYER FELTS

Serve every Felt Purpose in an efficient and satisfactory way.

ENGLISH or BAKER WOVEN

Made in three, four, five and six ply—60" to 214" wide.

FITCHBURG DUCK MILLS
FITCHBURG, MASS.

For 82 Years Makers of Fine Faced Felts for Papermakers

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, August 29, 1928.

Although the condition of the local paper market during the past week was rather quiet, due to the midsummer holidays, the outlook for the closing months of the year is considered highly promising in view of the excellent volume of inquiries being received on account of future business for practically all of the various grades. Quotations remain steady, in most instances.

With the approach of autumn the demand for news print is becoming more active. Production at the North American mills is being maintained at from 75 to 80 per cent and the output is being absorbed freely. Concessions are being made on contracts signed for the forthcoming year but quotations for immediate delivery are not changed.

The paper board market is exhibiting a strong undertone. Prices remain steady to firm. Fine papers are in better request and tissues are moving in good volume for the time of the year. The coarse paper market is practically unchanged. Some improvement has been noticed in the demand for wrapping paper. Prices generally remain unaltered.

Mechanical Pulp

Business in the ground wood market is dull and lifeless. While production has been curtailed somewhat both here and abroad, stocks in hand are believed to be sufficient to meet current requirements. Prices on the various grades are generally holding to the levels which have been maintained for some time past.

Chemical Pulp

Conditions in the chemical pulp market are fairly satisfactory. While the prevailing demand for imported and domestic grades is quiet, trading should become more lively after Labor Day. sulphite continues the bright particular feature of the chemical No radical price changes have been recorded of late. Bleached pulp market and both domestic and foreign porducers are well sold ahead.

Old Rope and Bagging

Mill interest in imported and domestic old rope is improving. Offerings are rather limited at present and consequently prices are steady to firm. The bagging market is fairly active. Scrap bagging is in excellent request and gunny bagging is moving in normal volume. Prices are generally unchanged.

Rags

While the domestic rag market is rather quiet at present, stocks in the hands of the paper mills are believed to be low and an expansion of trading is looked for in the near future. New cotton cuttings remain steady and the demand for roofing rags is persistent. The position of the foreign rag market is practically unchanged.

Waste Paper

Nearly all grades of paper stock are firmer. Offerings are becoming decidedly scarce and prices of many of the grades are advancing. The board mills, in particular, are anxious to fill their requirements and are shopping around for supplies. Print manilas are now quoted at from .80 to .85 and container manilas at from .70 to .75. No. 1 white news is selling at from 1.65 to 1.75, strictly over-issue at from .85 to .95 and strictly folded at from .60 to .75. No. 1 mixed paper is offered at from .60 to .65.

Twine

No radical changes have transpired in the twine market of late. The industry is considered to be in a sound position for the season and leading authorities predict an active autumn. Quotations on the various grades are practically unchanged, although concessions are said to have been made on desirable orders.

Mr. Whiting's Appointment Pleases Paper Men

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., August 28, 1928.—The naming of William F. Whiting of the Whiting Paper Company here as Secretary of Commerce succeeding Hebert Hoover is of keen interest to paper mill men hereabouts who know Mr. Whiting personally. Like his father the late Congressman William Whiting who founded the company in the early '60's, Whiting is a man of independent thought and judgment, and runs his business wholly independent of other mills.

His brother Samuel R. Whiting owns the controlling interest in the Collins Manufacturing Company at North Wilbraham so it will be seen that they are a papermaking family. Since the news of his appointment, Mr. Whiting has been deluged with letters, telegrams, phone calls, and not least newspaper men and cameramen in abundance. This is something new for both Mr. and Mrs. Whiting; but they have submitted with good grace, if not wholly pleased, with this phase of publicity and have treated all with courtesy and consideration that has been most pleasing.

William F. Whiting will be the fourth man to serve as Secretary of Commerce since the establishment of this branch of the government service as a separate bureau in 1913. William C. Redfield of New York City was chosen by President Woodrow Wilson that year; in 1919, Joseph W. Alexander of Missouri succeeded Mr. Redfield and when President Warren G. Harding took office in 1921, Herbert Hoover was appointed.

Secretary Whiting will receive a salary of $15,000 a year. Under his direction the following government officials serve; Commissioner of Navigation, Commissioner of Fisheries, Director of the Bureau of Mines, Commissioner of Patents, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboat Navigation, Director of Coast and Geodetic Survey Director of the Bureau of Foreign and domestic Commerce; Director of the Census, Assistant Director of Aeronautics and Director of the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Whiting leaves early this week for his new duties at Washington where he will some time later be joined by Mrs. Whiting. Both being frequent visitors at the White House, President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge being their warm personal friends for some years, they will doubtless have a pleasant time in the Capital City. Whether he will wish to retain the portfolio of Secretary of Commerce after Hoover's election, should he be elected, is now only a matter of conjecture and Mr. Whiting would not even discuss the subject. While having decided opinions on most of the questions of the day, Mr. Whiting is very chary about disclosing them and newspaper men and women who have tried to "draw him out" have not achieved any brilliant success so far.

END-OF-GRAIN SUCTION BOX COVERS

A Trial Installation Will Demonstrate Operative Economy and Better Product.

This improvement consists of 2 aluminum side-rails, which are permanently screwed to top flange of the suction box. Between these rails are diagonally inserted wooden sections of select green Vermont maple, with the grain of wood UPRIGHT. Write for prices and list of prominent users.

EMERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LAWRENCE, MASS.

H. S. TAYLOR

Consulting Engineer

Member Am. Soc. C. E.—Member Am. Soc. M. E.
Member Eng. Inst., Can.—Member A. I. E. E.

PULP, PAPER, AND FIBRE MILLS
HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND STEAM POWER PLANTS
PLANS-SPECIFICATIONS-EVALUATIONS
REPORTS - CONSULTATIONS

Jefferson St. Arcade, Dayton, O. — **Guarantee Bldg., Montreal, P. Q.**

HARDY S. FERGUSON

CONSULTING ENGINEER

200 Fifth Avenue — **New York City**

MEMBER AM. SOC. C. E.
MEMBER AM. SOC. M. E.
MEMBER ENG. INST. CAN.

PAPER PULP AND FIBRE MILLS INCLUDING BUILDINGS AND COMPLETE MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT
WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT
DAMS, STORAGE RESERVOIRS and OTHER HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
STEAM PLANTS

EXAMINATION
REPORTS
ESTIMATES OF COST
VALUATIONS
DESIGNS
SPECIFICATIONS

Pulp and Paper Mills, Power Plants, Chemical Plants

Engineering Design
Construction Supervision
Mechanical Equipment
Surveys
Investigations
Management
Process Development
Waste Utilization
Fuel Economy
Valuations

Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Chemists : Engineers : Managers

30 CHARLES RIVER ROAD — CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

V. D. SIMONS

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER

Pulp and Paper Mills, Hydro-Electric and Steam Power Plants, Electrification Paper Mill Properties.

435 No. Michigan Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Fourdrinier Wires, all widths up to 300 inches

DIMOND WIRES

NEUMEYER & DIMOND

Established 1904

82-92 Beaver St. — **New York**

GEORGE F. HARDY

M. AM. SOC. C. E. — **M. AM. SOC. M. E.**
M. ENG. INST. CAN.

Mill Architect and Consulting Engineer

Langdon Building, 309 Broadway
New York

SPECIALTY

Paper, Pulp and Fibre Mills
Water Power Developments
Steam Power Plants
Plans and Specifications
Evaluations, Reports
Consultation

Cable Address:
"Hardistock"
A B C, 5th Edition
Bedford McNeill
Western Union
Bentley's

Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, August 29, 1928.

BLANC FIXE.—The blanc fixe market is in a fairly strong position. Contract shipments are moving in good volume. Prices are unchanged. The pulp is quoted at $40 per ton, in bulk, and the powder is still selling at from 3½ cents to 3⅝ cents a pound, in barrels, at works.

BLEACHING POWDER.—No radical changes were recorded in the bleaching powder market. Supplies are moving into consumption at a steady pace. Prices are unaltered. Bleaching powder is quoted at from $2.00 to $2.35 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works, according to quantity and grade.

CASEIN.—Demand for casein is moderately active. Quotations are holding to previously recorded levels. Domestic casein is still offered at from 16¼ cents to 17 cents a pound. Imported casein is selling at from 16¾ cents to 17 cents a pound, all in bags, car lot quantities.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Contract withdrawals of caustic soda are moving in excellent volume. Prices are holding to schedule, in most instances. Solid caustic soda is quoted at from $2.90 to $2.95 per 100 pounds. The flake and the ground are selling at from $3.30 to $3.35 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works.

CHINA CLAY.—Steadiness prevails in the china clay market. Shipments against contract are moving in normal volume. Prices are steady. Imported china clay is quoted at from $15 to $25 a ton, ship side. Domestic paper making clay is selling at from $8 to $9 a ton, at mine, and pulverized at from $10 to $12 a ton.

CHLORINE.—Conditions in the chlorine market are satisfactory for the season. Prices are holding to schedule and shading is infrequent. Chlorine is quoted at 3½ cents a pound, in tanks, or multi-unit cars, at works, on contract orders. The spot quotation ranges from 3¾ cents to 4 cents a pound.

ROSIN.—The rosin market fluctuated slightly. At the naval stores, the various grades of gum rosin used in the paper mills are now quoted at from $9.95 to $9.60 per 280 pounds, ex dock, in barrels. Wood rosin is still selling at from $7.50 to $8.30 per 280 pounds, at southern shipping points.

SALT CAKE.—Trading in the salt cake market was moderately active. Contract withdrawals are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Prices are steady and unchanged. Salt cake is quoted at from $15 to $17 a ton, in bulk, at works. Chrome salt cake is still offered at from $14 to $15 a ton.

SODA ASH.—The soda ash market is practically unchanged. Demand is mostly along routine lines. The contract movement is well up to average. Prices are holding to former levels. Contract quotations on soda ash, in car lots, at works, per 100 pounds, are as follows: in bags, $1.32½, and in barrels, $1.55.

STARCH.—While business in the starch market is excellent for the time of the year, leading refiners announce a reduction in prices amounting to fifteen cents per one hundred pounds. Special paper making starch is now quoted at $4.07 per 100 pounds, in bags, and at $4.24 per 100 pounds, in barrels.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—Some improvement has been noticed in the sulphate of alumina market. Prices rule steady and unchanged. Commercial grades of sulphate of alumina are quoted at from $1.40 to $1.55 per 100 pounds. The iron free is selling at $1.90 to $2.05 per 100 pounds, in bags, at works.

SULPHUR.—Production of sulphur is being maintained in sufficient volume to take care of prevailing requirements. Shipments against contract are moving regularly. Sulphur is still selling at from $18 to $19 a ton, in bulk, at mine, on contract orders. The spot quotation is $20 per ton.

TALC.—The undertone of the talc market is steady. Demand for this product is fairly persistent. Prices generally remain unaltered. Domestic talc is quoted at from $16 to $18 a ton, in bulk, at eastern mines. Imported talc is selling at from $18 to $20 per ton, ship side.

Market Quotations

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers	11.00	@	38.00
Bonds	9.00	@	45.00
Writings—			
Extra Superfine	14.00	@	32.00
Superfine	14.00	@	32.00
Tub sized	10.00	@	15.00
Engine sized	8.00	@	11.00
News—			
Rolls, contract	3.25	@	—
Rolls, transient	3.25	@	3.50
Sheets	3.65	@	3.85
Side Runs	3.00	@	3.75
Book, Cased—			
S. & S. C.	6.35	@	7.75
M. F.	6.25	@	7.75
Coated and Enamel	8.00	@	15.00
Lithograph	8.00	@	15.00
Tissues—Per Ream—			
White No. 1	.75	@	1.00
Anti-Tarnish	1.10	@	1.90
Colored	1.00	@	2.00
White No. 2	.75	@	.85
Kraft	.90	@	1.00
Manila	.75	@	.85
Kraft—			
No. 1 Domestic	6.25	@	6.50
No. 2 Domestic	4.25	@	4.50
Southern	4.00	@	4.25
Imported	6.50	@	7.00
Manila—			
No. 1 Jute	9.00	@	9.25
No. 2 Jute	7.75	@	8.50
No. 1 Wood	4.75	@	5.25
No. 2 Wood	4.00	@	4.50
Butchers	3.75	@	4.25
Fibre Papers—			
No. 1 Fibre	5.00	@	5.50
No. 2 Fibre	4.75	@	5.25
Common Bogus	2.75	@	3.00
Screenings	3.00	@	3.25
Card Middles	4.00	@	5.00
Glassine—			
Bleached, basis 25 lbs.	13.00	@	16.00
Bleached, basis 20 lbs.	15.00	@	16.00

(Delivered New York)

Boards—per ton—			
News	50.00	@	52.50
Straw	52.50	@	55.00
Chip	47.50	@	50.00
Binders' Boards	65.00	@	67.50
Sgl. Mla. Ll. Chip	51.00	@	53.50
Wood Pulp	80.00	@	85.00
Container	67.50	@	72.50
85 test Jute Liner	57.50	@	60.00

Mechanical Pulp

(Ex-Dock)

No. 1 Imported—			
Moist	30.00	@	31.25
Dry	32.00	@	34.00

(F. o. b. Mill)

No. 1 Domestic	26.00	@	29.00
Screenings	15.00	@	20.00

Chemical Pulp

(Ex-Dock, Atlantic Ports)

Sulphite (Imported)—			
Bleached	3.65	@	4.25
Easy Bleaching	2.70	@	2.90
No. 1 strong unbleached	2.60	@	2.70
Mitscherlich unbleached	2.65	@	3.25
No. 2 strong unbleached	2.50	@	2.60
No. 1 Kraft	2.60	@	2.75
No. 2 Kraft	2.40	@	2.50
Sulphate—			
Bleached	3.75	@	3.85

(F. o. b. Pulp Mill)

Sulphite (Domestic)—			
Bleached	3.40	@	4.75
Easy Bleaching Sulphite	2.60	@	2.75
News Sulphite	2.40	@	2.65
Mitscherlich	3.00	@	3.70
Kraft (Domestic)	2.70	@	3.30
Soda Bleached	3.15	@	3.50
Sulphate Screenings—			
Coarse	.75	@	.85
Refined	1.50	@	1.65

Domestic Rags

New Rags

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White, No. 1	11.25	@	11.75
New White, No. 2	8.00	@	8.50
Silesias No. 1	7.25	@	7.75
New Unbleached	10.50	@	11.00
Washables	4.25	@	4.75
Fancy	5.50	@	6.00
Blue Overall	6.75	@	7.25
New Blue Prints	5.25	@	5.50
New Soft Blacks	5.25	@	5.75
Mixed Khaki Cuttings	4.75	@	5.25
Pink Corset Cuttings	8.00	@	8.50
O. D. Khaki Cuttings	5.25	@	5.75
Men's Corduroy	3.75	@	4.25
New Mixed Blacks	3.50	@	3.75

Old Rags

White, No. 1—			
Repacked	5.50	@	6.00
Miscellaneous	4.50	@	5.00
White, No. 2—			
Repacked	3.00	@	3.50
Miscellaneous	2.50	@	2.75
St. Soiled, White	2.00	@	2.15
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	2.25	@	2.50
Miscellaneous	1.75	@	2.00
Black Stockings	3.25	@	3.75
Roofing Rags—			
Cloth Strippings	1.70	@	1.80
No. 1	1.70	@	1.80
No. 2	1.55	@	1.65
No. 3	1.30	@	1.40
No. 4	1.25	@	1.35
No. 5A	.95	@	1.05

Foreign Rags

New Dark Cuttings	2.50	@	3.00
New Mixed Cuttings	2.75	@	3.25
New Light Silesias	7.00	@	7.50
Light Flannelettes	7.50	@	8.00
Unbleached Cottons	10.00	@	11.00
New White Cuttings	10.50	@	11.50
New Light Oxfords	7.00	@	7.50
New Light Prints	5.50	@	6.50
No. 1 White Linens	7.25	@	8.00
No. 2 White Linens	5.50	@	6.25
No. 3 White Linens	4.50	@	5.00
No. 4 White Linens	3.00	@	3.50
Old Extra Light Prints	2.75	@	3.25
Ord. Light Prints	2.25	@	2.50
Med. Light Prints	1.90	@	2.10
Dutch Blue Cottons	2.25	@	2.50
German Blue Linens	2.50	@	2.75
German Blue Cottons	2.00	@	2.25
Checks and Blues	1.75	@	1.90
Lindsay Garments	1.90	@	2.00
Dark Cottons	1.65	@	1.75
Old Shopperies	1.55	@	1.65
New Shopperies	1.50	@	1.60
French Blues	2.10	@	2.25

Old Rope and Bagging

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	1.60	@	1.70
Domestic	1.70	@	1.75
Wool Tares, light	1.60	@	1.65
Wool Tares, heavy	1.60	@	1.65
Bright Bagging	1.60	@	1.65
Small Mixed Rope	1.25	@	1.40
Manila Rope—			
Foreign	3.25	@	3.50
Domestic	3.25	@	4.00
New Burlap Cut	2.75	@	3.00
Hessian Jute Threads—			
Foreign	3.50	@	4.00
Domestic	3.25	@	3.50

Old Waste Papers

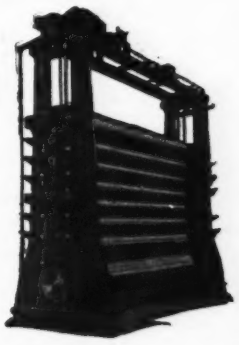
(F. o. b. New York)

Shavings—			
Hard, white, No. 1	3.25	@	3.50
Hard, white, No. 2	2.50	@	2.65
Soft, White, No. 1	2.25	@	2.50
White envelope cuttings	3.25	@	3.50
Flat Stock—			
Stitchless	1.60	@	1.70
Overissue Mag.	1.60	@	1.70
Solid Flat Book	1.45	@	1.55
Crumpled No. 1	1.10	@	1.20
Solid Book Ledger	2.00	@	2.10
Ledger Stock	1.60	@	1.75
Manilas—			
New B. B. Chips	.65	@	.75
New Env. Cut	2.40	@	2.60
New Cuttings	1.60	@	1.85
Extra No. 1 old	1.25	@	1.35
Print	.80	@	.85
Container	.70	@	.75
Bogus Wrapper	.75	@	.85
Old Kraft Machine Compressed bales	1.80	@	1.90
News—			
No. 1 White News	1.65	@	1.75
Strictly Overissue	.85	@	.95
Strictly Folded	.65	@	.75
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.60	@	.65
Common Paper	.30	@	.35

LOBDELL

Chilled Iron Calender and Press Rolls
Automatic Roll Grinding Machines
Improved Micrometer Roll Calipers

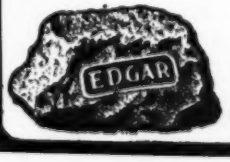
LOBDELL CAR WHEEL COMPANY
Established 1836
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.



Clay

300 tons daily
AMERICAN MADE FOR AMERICAN TRADE

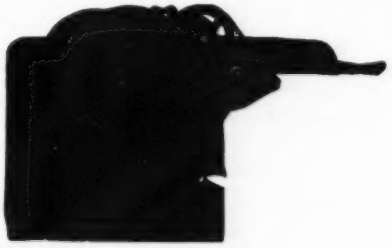
H. T. BRAND
COATING CLAY
and
High Grade Filler Clay
A product developed as a result of 43 years experience in washing American Clays. Today being used in many of the largest paper mills.
Ask for Samples.



The EDGAR BROS. CO.
50 Church St. *New York*

TAYLOR, STILES & CO. INC. GIANT REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. RIEGELSVILLE, N.J. U.S.A.

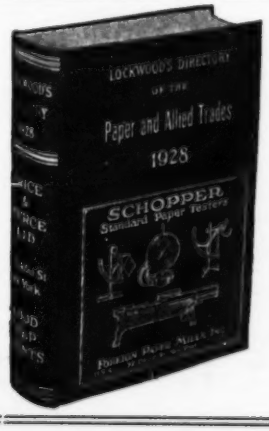
RAG CUTTERS



TAYLOR, STILES & COMPANY
Riegelsville, N. J., U. S. A.

Canadian Representatives
Waterous Engine Works Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont., Can.

Sole Agents for Europe
R. J. Marx, 133-139 Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C.



A Mine of Useful Information is now ready

Lockwood's Directory

of the Paper and Pulp and Allied Industries

This most carefully compiled and useful directory of over 1000 pages has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date and among other listings contains:

City Addresses of Mills and Mill Supply Houses
Classified List of Paper Mill Products
Classified List of Pulp Mill Products
Coated Paper Manufacturers
Envelope Manufacturers
Glazed and Coated Paper Manufacturers
Idle Mills
Mill Officials
Pad Manufacturers
Paper Merchant s
Paper Stock and Rag Dealers
Paper Bag Manufacturers
Paper Box Manufacturers
Paper, Wood Pulp and Chemical Fiber Mills of the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico and South America
Paper Specialties Manufacturers

Price $7.50 anywhere, charges prepaid

LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., Inc.
10 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Twines

(F. o. b. Mill)

Cotton—			
No. 1	.39	@	.40
No. 2	.37	@	.38
No. 3	.36	@	.37
B. C., 18 basis	.38	@	.40
A. B. Italian, 18 basis	.48	@	.53
Finished Jute—			
Dark 18 basis	.24	@	.25
Light 18 basis	.27	@	.28
Jute Wrapping, 3-6 Ply—			
No. 1	.21	@	.23
No. 2	.20	@	.22
Tube Rope—			
4-ply and larger	.18	@	.19
Fine Tube Yarn—			
5-ply and larger	.23	@	.27
4-ply	.24	@	.28
3-ply	.26	@	.30
Unfinished India—			
Basis	.16	@	.17
Paper Makers Twine			
Balls	.13	@	.15
Box Twine, 2-3 ply	.17	@	.19
Jute Rope	.21	@	.23
Ameri. Hemp, 6	.29	@	.31
Sisal Hay Rope—			
No. 1 Basis	.18	@	.20
No. 2 Basis	.16	@	.18
Sisal Lath Yarn—			
No. 1	.16	@	.18
No. 2	.14	@	.16
Manila Rope	.24	@	.26

CHICAGO

All Rag Bond	.35	@	.41
No. 1 Rag Bond	.25	@	.35
No. 2 Rag Bond	.14	@	.25
Water Marked Sulphite Bond	.09	@	.12
Sulphite Bond	.06¾	@	.11
Superfine writing	.18	@	.24
No. 1 fine writing	.14	@	.18
No. 2 fine writing	.12	@	.14
No. 3 fine writing	.08½	@	.12
No. 1 M. F. Book	.06½	@	.07¼
No. 2 M. F. Book	.05¼	@	.06¼
No. 1 S.&S.C. Book	.06¾	@	.07¾
No. 2 S.&S.C. Book	.05¾	@	.06½
Coated Book	.07½	@	.12
Coated Label	.07½	@	.10
News—Roll, mill	.03½	@	.04¼
News—Sheets, mill	.03¾	@	.04¾
No. 1 Manila	.04¾	@	.05¾
No. 1 Fibre	.04¾	@	.05¼
No. 2 Manila	.04¼	@	.04¾
Butcher's Manila	.04	@	.04½
No. 1 Kraft	.06¼	@	.06½
Southern Kraft	.03¾	@	.04
No. 2 Kraft	.04	@	.04¼
Wood Tag Boards	.04¼	@	.06¼
Sulphite Screenings	.03	@	.03¼
Manila Tissue—			
24x36 Sheet	.07	@	.07¾
White Tissue—			
20x30 Sheet	.07¼	@	.07½
Boards, per ton—			
(Delivered Central Territory)			
Plain Chip	37.50	@	41.00
Solid News	47.50	@	—
Manila Lined Chip	55.00	@	—
Container Lined—			
(Delivered Central Territory)			
85 Test	65.00	@	70.00
100 Test	70.00	@	—

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Chicago)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	2.80	@	2.90
White Env. Cuttings	2.90	@	3.00
No. 1 Soft Shavings	2.50	@	2.60
No. 1 Mixed	1.00	@	1.05
No. 2 Mixed	.90	@	1.00
Ledger & Writings	1.55	@	1.65
Solid Books	1.25	@	1.35
Blanks	1.70	@	1.80
Krafts	1.90	@	2.00
New Kraft Cuts	2.25	@	2.35
Manila Envelope Cuttings	2.00	@	2.10
Ex. No. 1 Manila	1.55	@	1.65
Print Manila	.90	@	1.00
Folded News (oversisue)	.65	@	.75
Old Newspapers—			
No. 1	.65	@	.75
No. 2	.60	@	.65
Mixed Papers—			
No. 1	.70	@	.80
Roofing Stocks—			
(F. o. b. Chicago, net cash)			
No. 1	30.00	@	—
No. 2	28.00	@	—

PHILADELPHIA

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Bonds	.07	@	.40
Ledgers	.11	@	.40
Writings—			
Superfine	.13	@	.18
Extra fine	—	@	.22
Fine	.20	@	.26½
Fine, No. 2	.16	@	.25
Fine, No. 3	.12	@	.20
Book, M. F.	.06	@	.07
Book, S. S. & C.	.06	@	.07½
Book, Coated	.11	@	.16
Coated Lithograph	.09	@	.12
Label	.09	@	.12
News	.03¼	@	.04
No. 1 Jute Manila	.08½	@	.09
Manil Sul., No. 1	.04½	@	.06
Manil No. 2	.04	@	.04½
No. 2 Kraft	.05¾	@	.05½
No. 1 Kraft	.06	@	.06¼
Common Bogus	.02¼	@	—
Straw Board	50.00	@	75.00
News Board	47.50	@	—
Chip Board	42.50	@	45.00
Wood Pulp Board	4.50	@	5.00
(Carload Lots)			
Binder Boards—			
No. 1, per ton	80.00	@	90.00
No. 2, per ton	75.00	@	80.00
Carload lots	65.00	@	75.00
Tarred Felts—			
Regular	58.00	@	63.00
Slaters (per roll)	84	@	.94
Best Tarred, 1-ply (per roll)	1.85	@	1.95
Best Tarred, 2-ply (per roll)	1.44	@	1.54
Best Tarred, 3-ply	1.93	@	2.08
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.65	@	.70

Domestic Rags (New)

(Price to Mill, f. o. b. Phila.)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White, No. 1	.11½	@	.12
New White, No. 2	.07	@	.07½
Light Silesias	.07	@	.07½
Silesias, No. 1	.07½	@	.08
Black Sil. ia, soft.	.05	@	.05½
New Unbleached	.10½	@	.11
Washable	.03½	@	.04
Fancy	.05½	@	.06
Cottons—according to grades—			
Blue Overall	.07½	@	.08
New Blue	—	@	.04
New Black Soft	.05½	@	.06
New Light Seconds	.03	@	.03½
Khaki Cuttings	.04½	@	.05
Corduroy	.03	@	.03½
New Canvas	.08	@	.09½
New Black Mixed	.05	@	.05½

Bagging

(F. o. b. Phila.)

Gunny, No. 1—			
Foreign	1.75	@	2.00
Domestic	1.75	@	2.00
Manila Rope	3.50	@	4.00
Sisal Rope	1.50	@	—
Mixed Rope	1.10	@	1.25
Scrap Burlaps	1.40	@	1.50
Wool Tares, heavy	3.00	@	—
Mixed Strings	1.15	@	1.25
No. 1, New Light Burlap	2.50	@	2.75
New Burlap Cuttings	—	@	2.50

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Phila.)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	3.20	@	3.25
No. 2 Hard White	2.75	@	3.00
No. 1 Soft White	2.40	@	2.50
No. 2 Soft White	1.90	@	2.00
No. 1 Mixed	1.50	@	1.60
No. 2 Mixed	.90	@	1.00
Solid Ledger Stock	1.50	@	1.60
Writing Paper	1.50	@	1.60
No. 1 Books, heavy	1.50	@	1.60
No. 2 Books, light	1.25	@	1.40
No. 1 New Manila	2.40	@	2.50
No. 1 Old Manila	1.50	@	1.60
Print Manila	.95	@	1.00
Container Manila	.80	@	.90
Old Kraft	2.25	@	2.50
Common Paper	.50	@	.55
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.55	@	.60
Straw Board, Chip	.60	@	.65
Binders Board, Chip	.60	@	.65
Overissue News	.75	@	.80
Old Newspaper	.50	@	.60

Domestic Rags (Old)

White, No. 1—			
Repacked	4.25	@	4.50
Miscellaneous	3.50	@	4.00
White, No. 2—			
Repacked	.02¼	@	02¼
Miscellaneous	.01¾	@	.02
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	2.00	@	2.25
Miscellaneous	1.80	@	2.00
Black Stockings	3.75	@	4.00
Roofing Stock—			
No. 1	1.65	@	1.75
No. 2	1.40	@	1.50
No. 3	1.25	@	—
No. 4	1.25	@	—
No. 5A	.85	@	.90
B	.80	@	.90
C	.70	@	.80

BOSTON

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers—			
Sulphite	.07½	@	.15
Rag content	.15	@	.30
All rag	.38	@	.52½
Bonds—			
Sulphite	.06½	@	.11½
Rag content	.15	@	.30
All rag	.36½	@	.65
Writings	.07	@	.20
Superfines	.11	@	.31
News	.03½	@	.04
Book, Super	.06	@	.09
Book, M. F.	.05¼	@	.08½
Book, Coated	.08½	@	.20
Coated Litho	.09	@	.12
Label	.09½	@	.15
Jute Manila No. 1	.11	@	.13
Manila, Sul. No. 1	.04¼	@	.06½
Manila, Sul. No. 2	.03¾	@	.04½
No. 1 Kraft	.05½	@	.06½
No. 2 Kraft	.04	@	.04¾
Common Bogus	.02	@	.02¾
Delivered New England points			
Straw Boards, rolls	.009		52.50
Straw Board in Sheets, basis 35s to 70s	34.50	@	55.00
Filled News Board			47.50
Chip Board			45.00
Single Manila Pulp Lined Board	52.50	@	57.50
Single White, Patent Coated Newsboard Bender	70.00	@	80.00
Wood Pulp Board	80.00	@	85.00
Binder Boards	70.00	@	75.00
(F. o. b. Mill)			
Tarred Felts—			
Regular, carload lots	65.00	@	—

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Boston)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	3.25	@	3.75
No. 2 Hard White	2.60	@	2.90
No. 1 Soft White	2.45	@	2.55
No. 1 Mixed	1.10	@	1.15
No. 2 Mixed	.85	@	.90
Solid Ledger Stock	2.35	@	2.45
No. 1 Books, Heavy	1.55	@	1.60
No. 1 Books, Light	—	@	1.15
Manila Env. Cuttings	2.00	@	2.25
No. 1 Old Manila	1.20	@	1.25
White Blank News	1.50	@	1.60
Old Kraft	1.90	@	2.00
Print Manila	.70	@	.80
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.55	@	.57½
Overissue News	.70	@	.80
Old Newspapers	.55	@	.62½
Box Board, Chip	.65	@	—

Bagging

(Price f. o. b. Boston)

Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	—	@	1.60
Manila Rope—			
Foreign	3.50	@	—
Domestic	3.25	@	3.50
Mixed Strings	.90	@	1.00
Scrap Burlaps	1.50	@	1.60
Scrap Sisal	1.25	@	—
Scrap Sisal for shredding	1.50	@	—
Wool Tares, heavy	—	@	1.50
New Burlap Cutting	—	@	2.00

Domestic Rags (New)

(Price f. o. b. Boston)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White No. 1	.09	@	.10
Silesias, No. 1	.07	@	—
New Unbleached	.09½	@	.10
Fancy	.04	@	.04½
Washable	.04	@	.04½
Cottons—According to grades			
Blue Overalls	.06	@	.06½
New Black, soft	.04	@	.04½
Khaki Cuttings	.04	@	.04½
Corduroy	.03	@	.03½
New Canvas	.08	@	.08½

Domestic Rags (Old)

(Price f. o. b. Boston)

Canvas	.04½	@	—
White No. 1—			
Repacked	4.75	@	5.25
Miscellaneous	5.00	@	—
White No. 2—			
Repacked	.04½	@	.05
Miscellaneous	.03½	@	.04
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	2.00	@	2.15
Miscellaneous	1.75	@	1.90
Roofing Stock—			
No. 1	1.75	@	1.85
No. 2	1.45	@	1.55
No. 3	1.05	@	1.10
No. 4	1.10	@	1.15

Foreign Rags

(F. o. b. Boston)

Dark Cottons	1.70	@	1.75
New No. 1 Shirt Cuttings	9.00	@	10.00
Dutch Blues	2.00	@	2.12½
Lace Curtains	5.00	@	5.50
New Checks & Blues	4.50	@	4.65
Old Fustians	1.90	@	—

TORONTO

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Bond—			
No. 1 Sulphite	.12½	@	—
No. 2 Sulphite	.10¾	@	—
No. 1 Colored	.13½	@	—
No. 2 Colored	.11¾	@	—
Ledgers (sulphite)	—	@	—
Ledgers, No. 1	.36	@	—
Ledgers, No. 2	.27	@	—
Writing	.09½	@	.10
News f. o. b. Mills—			
Rolls (carloads)	3.25	@	—
Sheets (carloads)	3.75	@	—
Sheets (2 tons or over)	4.00	@	—
Book—			
No. 1 M. F. (carloads)	7.50	@	—
No. 2 M. F. (carloads)	7.25	@	—
No. 3 M. F. (carloads)	7.00	@	—
No. 1 S. C. (carloads)	8.00	@	—
No. 2 S. C. (carloads)	7.75	@	—
No. 3 S. C. (carloads)	7.50	@	—
No. 1 Coated and Litho	14.50	@	—
No. 2 Coated and Litho	13.50	@	—
No. 3 Coated and Litho	12.75	@	—
Coated tinted	.15	@	—
Wrapping—			
Rag Brown	4.95	@	—
White Wrap	5.25	@	—
"B" Manila	5.80	@	—
No. 1 Manila	6.65	@	—
Fiber	6.65	@	—
Kraft, M. F.	7.00	@	—
M. G.	7.00	@	—

Pulp

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ground Wood	30.00	@	31.00
Sulphite easy bleaching	62.00	@	—
Sulphite news grade	62.00	@	—
Sulphite, bleached	75.00	@	—
Sulphate	65.00	@	—

Old Waste Paper

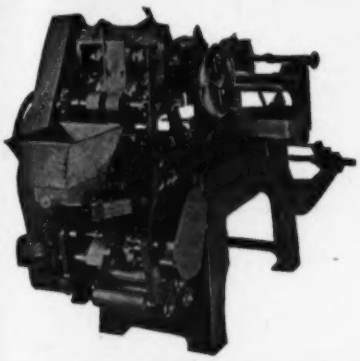
(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)

Shavings—			
White Env. Cut	3.00	@	—
Soft White Book Shavings	2.85	@	—
White Blk, News	1.50	@	—
Book and Ledger—			
Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old)	1.40	@	—
Light and Crumpled Book Stock	1.25	@	—
Ledgers and Writings	1.50	@	—
Solid Ledgers	1.50	@	—
Manilas—			
New Manila Cut	1.50	@	—
Printed Manilas	1.00	@	—
Kraft	2.25	@	—
News and Scrap—			
Strictly Overissue	.80	@	—
Strictly Folded	.80	@	—
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.65	@	—

Domestic Rags

(Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto)

No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings	.11½	@	—
Fancy Shirt Cuttings	.05½	@	—



HIGHEST SPEED
Paper Bag Machinery

Get My Quotations Before Placing Your Orders
Special Machinery Designed and Built

A. L. PARRISH.
1702 Robinson St., South Bend, Ind.

Maintains your high standards of quality papers

ALPHA FIBRE

for the making of fine paper

Alpha Fibre's exceptionally high cellulose content imparts to papers those outstanding qualities which previously were obtainable only through the use of good rags.

Paper hitherto made without rag stock, can be brought to the high quality goal by the use of Alpha Fibre.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

BROWN COMPANY
founded 1852
PORTLAND, MAINE
PULP SALES DIVISION

The B Co. Inc. QUALITY PULPS

HAFSLUND NORWAY — **"HAFSLUND BEAR" Bleached Sulphite**

F:HAGA — **"FORSHAGA" Bleached Sulphite**

KRAFT HURUM NORWAY SPECIAL — **"HURUM SPECIAL" Extra Strong Kraft**

KOOS BAC — **"BAMBLE" Extra Strong Kraft**

Fresh Monthly Shipments—No Closed Winter Season

The Borregaard Company
Incorporated
200 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dietz Toilet Paper Machines

For making Toilet and Paper Towel Rolls (With or without perforations)

Self Adjusting — Easy to Operate

Also

AUTOMATIC TUBE MACHINES

Manufacturers of Sanitary Crepe Towel Machines, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Drop Roll Slitting Machines, Photo Mount Beveling Machines, Rotary Card Cutting Machines, etc.
Correspondence solicited

DIETZ MACHINE WORKS

126-128 W. Fontaine Street
Cor. Waterloo St., (between Front & Second St.) and below Diamond St.
Phila., Penna., U. S. A.

CASEIN

Our new Casein Department is under the management of G. W. DYNE, who needs no introduction to the Coated Paper Trade.

We invite your inquiries upon Domestic, Argentine, French and other imported Caseins.

American-British Chemical Supplies Inc.
15 East 26th Street,
New York City.

Paper Mill Stocks and Bonds

Quoted by Taylor & White, 45 Wall street, New York City, to whom all inquiry for quotations on these or any other Securities is referred.

BONDS	BID	ASKED
Abitibi Power & Paper 5s, 1943	90	91
Abitibi Power & Paper 6s, serially to 1934	100	102
American Writing Paper 6s, 1947	81	87
Bastrop Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1940	103	105½
Bedford Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1942	97	100
Belgo-Canadian Paper 6s, 1943	100	103
British-Columbia Pulp & Paper 6s, 1950	89	92
Brown Paper Mills Serial 6s, 1941	97	100
Brown Company 5½s, 1946	98	101
Bryant Paper 6s, 1942	98	101½
Canadian Paper Board 7s, 19337	97	99½
Cape Breton Pulp & Paper 6s, 1932	103	...
Celotex Company 6s, 1929	95	99
Celotex Company 6½s, 1939	100	102
Celotex Company of Chicago, Debenture 6s, 1936	95	98
Central Paper Company Serial 6½s, 1942	86	89
Central Paper 7s, 1934	78	...
Champion Coated Paper Serial 6½s, 1934	100	...
Champion Coated Fibre Notes 6s, 1941	100	102
Champion Fibre Notes 6s, 1941	100	102
Champion Fibre Notes 8s, 1930	95	...
Champion Paper Corp. 6s, 1945	95	98
Container Corp. of America Debenture 6s, 1936, ex-warrants	101	104
Continental Paper Products 6½s, 1943	90	99
Cornell Wood Products 7½s, 1937	103	...
Crown Willamette 6s, 1951	101	102
Dells Paper & Pulp Serial 6s, 1938	95	98
Dixon Board Mills Serial 6s, 1942	80	...
Donnaconna Paper 5½s, 1948	95	98
Eastern Manufacturing Co. 7s, 1938	97	100
Escanaba Paper Serial 6s, 1939	98	100
Escanaba Paper 6½s, 1935	96	99
Filer Fibre Serial 7s, 1935	90	95
Fort Irange Paper 7s, 1942	101	...
Fort William Paper 6s, 1946	100	104
Fraser Company 6s, 1950	103	105
Hammermill Paper Serial 6s, 1939	100	...
Hawley Pulp & Lumber 6s, 1946	96	...
Hawthorne Paper Company 6s, 1937	80	...
Hoberg Paper & Fibre 7s, 1937	94	97
Industrial Fibre Corp. Debenture 8s, 1933	100	...
International Paper 6s, 1955	102	103
International Paper 5s, 1947	98	100
Itasca Paper & Prairie River Power Serial 5½s, 1938	99½	...
Itasca Paper & Prairie River Power Serial 6s, 1938	99	...
Jessup & Moore First 6s, 1945	83	90
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment 6s, 1938	99	101
Lake Superior Paper 6s, 1941	105	108
Marathon Paper Mills Serial 5½s, 1942	99	101
Marinette & Menominee 7½s, 1936	103	105
Mead Pulp & Paper 5% Notes Serially, 1937	95	100
Mead Fibre 7s, 1937	97	101
Minnesota Ontario Paper Serial 6s, 1945	97½	100
Murray Bay Paper Serial 6½s, 1947	102	105
Munissing Paper Serial 6s, 1936	98	...
Nekoosa Edwards Paper 6s, 1928-42	96	...
Ontario Pulp & Paper 6s, 1931	108½	110½
Orono Pulp & Paper 6s, 1943	99	...
Orono Pulp & Paper 5s, 1941	96½	...
Oswegatchie Paper Serial 6s, 1932	95	100
Oswego Falls Corp. 6s, 1941	99	102
Parker-Young Company 6½s, 1944	98	100
Paterson Parchment Paper 6s, 1938	101	103
Penobscot Chemical Fibre 6s, 1942	102	105
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper 5½s, 1947	98	100
Price Brothers 6s, 1943	105	...
Provincial Paper 5½s, 1947	98½	...
Queen City Paper 7s, 1933	98	...
River Raisin Paper 6s, 1936	98	100
Riordan Pulp & Paper 6s, 1942	102	104
Rolland Paper 6s, 1937	99	101
St. Croix Paper Serial 5s, 1937	99	...
St. Helen Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1931	99	102
St. Maurice Valley Corp. 6s, 1945	101	104
St. Maurice Valley Corp. 5½s, 1947	98½	100½
St. Regis Paper of Canada 6s, 1931	100	101½
St. Regis Paper of Canada 6½s, 1934	100	102
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills 7s, 1941	104	106
Spanish River Pulp & Paper 6s, 1931	108	110
Stevens-Thompson Paper 6s, 1942	94	96
Taggart Brothers 6s, 1944	95	100
Tait Paper & Color Industries 6s, 1934	88	92
Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper 5s, 1930	94	...
Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper 6s, 1940	100	102
Tomahawk Kraft Paper 6s, 1938	98	...
Tomahawk Pulp Paper 7s, 1932	99	...
Tonawanda Paper 5½s, Series 1941	99	102
Union Bag & Paper Power 6s, 1932	98	100
United Wall Paper Factories 6s, 1947	96	99
Warren (S. D.) Company 6s, 1945	103	105
Watab Paper 6½s, 1942	101	103½
Waterway Paper Products 6s, 1931	100	101½
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper 6s, 1951	103	105
Westfield River Paper Serial 7s, 1943	89	93
Whitmer-Parson Pulp & Lumber 8s, 1938	20	25
Whitaker Paper 7s, 1942	108	110

STOCKS	BID	ASKED
American Box Board, Pfd.	9¼	10¼
American Box Board, Com.	9¼	10¼
Am. Tissue Mills, 7% Pfd.	90	93
British Columbia P. & P. Pfd.	65	75
Brompton Pulp & Paper, 8% Pfd.	100	...
Champion Fibre, 7% Ffd.	108	110
Diem & Wing, 7% Pfd.	92	97
Eastern Mfg. Co. 1st Pfd.	55	...
Great Northern Paper, Com.	75	78
Hammermill Paper, new 6% Pfd.	100	...
Hinde & Dauch, Com.	125	None Off.
Hinde & Dauch, 6% Pfd.	102	None Off.
Holyoke Card & Paper	160	None Off.
Marathon Paper Mills, Com.	150	...
Mengel Co., Pfd.	102	104
Midwest Box Co., 8% Pfd.	98	102
Midwest Box Co., 6% Pfd.	95	99
Louis De Jonge Co., 7% Pfd.	94	97
Oxford Papers, Com.	195	...
Oxford Paper Co., Pfd.	108	111
Penobscot Chemical Fibre, Com.	80	...
Richardson Co., Com.	170	...
Rubberoid	95	101
Sabin Robbins Paper Co., 8% Pfd.	105	110
St. Croix Paper	155	...
St. Regis Paper Co., 7% Cum. Pfd.	105	108
Westfield River Paper Co., 1st Pfd.	Wanted	None Off.
West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company	55	57
West Virginia Pulp and Paper, Pfd.	100	101
Whittaker Paper, 7% Cum. Pfd.	105	None Off.

Ranger School Dedication

"The dedication of the new Ranger School and the conference on Ranger School education, August 24 and 25 at Wanakena, in the heart of the Adirondack forest will mark a forward step unique in forestry education," said Dean Franklin Moon of the New York States College of Forestry, Syracuse University.

"The Ranger School," continued the Dean, "is conducted by the Forestry College at Syracuse but is a course apart from the four-year course given at Syracuse. The school is the only one of its kind in the United States. Its primary purpose is to prepare men to fill the gap between the professional forester and the lumberjack.

"The need for such men in many branches of forestry has been demonstrated by the success of the Ranger School. The men graduating from the Wanakena institution handle forestry problems that the common lumberjack could not undertake and would be impracticable as a business for the professional forester," said the Dean.

Acceptances of invitations to the conference by leaders in forestry of national reputation and influential conservationists in political cilcles indicate the most notable forestry gathering whihc has even been held in the State of New York. Among those expected to attend the conference are—

Hon. Louis Marshall, Dean Henry S. Graves, Yale University; Dean C. D. Howe, University of Toronto; Prof. John M. Briscoe, University of Maine; Dean S. T. Dana, University of Michigan, Hon. J. R. Clancy, Hon. G. W. Driscol, Hon. John D. Clarke, Dr. W. P. Baker, Syracuse University, Col. W. M. Acheson, James F. Evans, Secretary New York State Park Commission; Hon. M. F. Tremaine, State Comptroller, Hon. J. H. Wilson, Director of the Budget; Roy Headley, Assistant Forester, Washington, D. C., Elwood Wilson, Grand Mere, Quebec; Hon. C. R. Mills, Deputy Minister of Forestry, Toronto, Ontario; Dr. J. S. Boyce, Director of Northeastern Forest Experiment Station; Hon. Clarence Fisher; G. C. Piche, Quebec; Prof. E. A. Ziegler, Mount Alto Forest School, W. G. Howard, State Superintendent of Forests.

Northwestern Mill Being Rushed

PORTLAND, Ore., August 17, 1928.—Peterson & Scott, Portland contractors who have the excavation contract on the Northwestern Pulp and Paper company's new plant at Astoria, will soon add another crew to rush their contract, and the Gilpin Construction company will be able to start driving the first piling in a few days, for the water front construction work.

B. T. McBain, general manager of the company, returned to his office in Portland after meeting with the city council at Astoria, in which conclave the council voted by a big majority to give a contract to the paper company by which the city agrees to furnish 4,000,000 gallons of water a day, 310 days a year for a period of fifty years.

With this contract with the city definitely settled the Austin company will push their general contract work as fast as possible on the plant for the Northewesern company. Concrete work for the acid tower can be started as soon as the grading in the eastern part of the premises is completed, which will be very shortly.

TRADE
CAMACHINE
MARK
ROLL-WINDERS

Better Rolls—

Greater Production—

Trouble-Free Service—

A thoroughly efficient machine capable of slitting wide materials into a number of narrower widths or many narrow strips, is a valuable addition to modern factory equipment where rolls of paper or board of any kind are required in the manufacture of the articles there produced, or where material in roll form is produced for sale to others who utilize it.

May we tell you how CAMACHINES have kept pace with the needs of the paper industry, and how the right slitter and roll winder will save you money by speeding up production and cutting down waste? Just drop us a line.

CAMERON
MACHINE COMPANY
61 POPLAR STREET BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1872

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY AND THE PIONEER PUBLICATION IN ITS FIELD

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Published Every Thursday by the
LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., Inc.

GEO. S. MACDONALD, President — J. K. LASSER, Secretary

Executive and Editorial Offices, 10 East 39th Street, New York
Chicago Office: 122 West Madison St

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Copyright, 1928, by Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc.

New Brunswick Not to Limit News Output..... 27
Program at Spruce Falls..... 27
Philadelphia Mills Prepare for Fall..... 28
Philadelphia Paper Mfg. Co. Expands..... 28
National Waterproofing Co. Makes Mulch Paper.... 28
Hinde & Dauch Hold Sales Convention..... 29
Pulp Mills in Alaska Proposed by Secretary..... 29
Berkshire Paper Co. Starts at Adams..... 29
To Appeal News Print Definition..... 29
Chicago Paper Trade Looks for Active Fall..... 30
Complaints on Paper Rates..... 30
Rod Mills Pushing Way into Paper Industry..... 32
New Interlake Digester Plant..... 32
Boston Paper Trade in Satisfactory Condition..... 34
Cost and Technical Men Meet at Kalamazoo..... 34
Canadian Exhibition Has Fine Paper Display..... 36
To Reorganize Dryden Co. Later On..... 36
Timber Limits Sold by Government..... 36
New York Trade Jottings..... 38
Power Plant Section 40
Paper and Pulp Section of Safety Congress..... 54
Inland Empire Paper Co. Votes Expansion..... 54
Joseph A. Jeffrey Dead 54
Superintendents to Meet at Niagara 54
Editorial 56
R. S. Kellogg Speaks at Keene..... 57
To Oppose Consolidating Paper Cases..... 57
Technical Section
Trend in Development in Steam Turbine Practice 59
The Manufacture of Safety Paper..... 61
Determination of Opacity of Paper..... 64
TAPPI Fall Meeting Program..... 65
Oysters Thrive on Sulphite Waste Liquor..... 66
Cost Section 67
Imports of Paper and Paper Stock..... 74
Paper Mill Employment..... 78
Paper Mill Bonds and Stocks 78
New York Market Review 80
Miscellaneous Markets 82
Market Quotations 82

THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is indexed in Industrial Arts Index

Want and For Sale Advertisements 87, 88, 89, 90, 91